

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 19.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

REPRINT.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The events of the present week are, for all purposes of newspaper application, the events of the two or three weeks that have preceded them. There is no active political stir—the commotions of the manufacturing districts are settling down into something like repose—the daily journals confine the contentions of party to dry reasonings upon abstract subjects—theoretical advice to legislators takes place of the voice of Parliament—even agitation is more busy in the abuse of its own leaders than in making any rapid strides towards a national excitement. The great distress, too, that has been endured by the poorer classes, has become more calm in its sufferings, and it is hoped that, under the blessing of Heaven, from an abundant harvest and a partial revival of trade, it has derived such temporary relief, as we trust is only the forerunner of legislative protection from future desitution, as soon as Parliament shall enter upon its functions again. The visit of her Majesty to Scotland, which has, in the mean while, become the absorbing topic of

public intelligence, has partaken so much more of a social and domestic, than of a political character—that we cannot associate either its objects or its progress with party contention and strife; and thus in the field of politics as in that of agriculture, the crop may be said to be gathered in, and we are left as journalists with plenty of opportunity indeed of sowing for the future, but with nothing immediately to reap.

It is true that if we chose to pick up some of the *chaff* that we find scattered around us, we might have our fling at the sulky and ill-starred baillies of Edinburgh—who could not manage grace amongst them to meet even their Sovereign with becoming propriety and respect—who could not repress their awkwardness even upon the occasion of a regal visit to their city—nor smother their meanness, amid all the incentives to generous thought and action which ought to have been crowding upon their hearts. A set of canting loons—the scorn of all the country—they have only exhibited so nice a combination of niggardness, folly, and indecorum,

as may serve to wrap them in a garment of obloquy for the remaining term of their unnatural existence.

Not like these “baillies,” however, have been the boys of the merry Highlands. The Queen has been a Queen indeed among them—heralded over their lochs and among their mountains with the wild enthusiasm of the ancient loyalty of the land—received with the fine feudal reverence of other days—made happy with the stirring exultation that warmed every heart in the Highlands at her approach—met and feasted with a boundless and generous hospitality by the gallant nobles and their clans—sheltered and protected under their princely hereditary homes—escorted from castle to castle and hall to hall, amid sounds of honour and triumph that were shouted in the valleys and reverberated among the hills in endless bursts and echoes of loyalty and joy. All the best spirit of the best days of Scottish chivalry has been revived upon the occasion of the lordly Highlanders having their Sovereign for a guest—and the name and honour of the nation have been upheld



HER MAJESTY IN EDINBURGH—PASSING THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.



and vindicated by the free-hearted bearing of the best and noblest of its sons.

But leaving the gratifying progress of this eventful "Royal Tour" to be gathered from the full details and splendid illustration which we have elsewhere given of it, we recur to the dearth of anything like a political topic of consequence upon which to address our readers, and, in its absence, seize upon one of the mere occurrences of the moment, which is, however, of a character to command attention and to extort comment from the pen of any public writer who has the truth and interest of English liberty at heart.

This, we lament to say, is another case of magisterial injustice, and, if possible, of a still more flagrant and aggravated character than that which with so much sorrow and indignation we had last week to record and denounce. The narrative, as it has been authenticated, is simply this:—

A very notorious and ill-conditioned person of the name of Frederick Fox Cooper, whose figurings in public life have never been of a very enviable character, acquires the management of a theatre at Dover, and, failing in his payments to his actors, gets into a sort of fracas with two of them, who think proper to administer to their manager some sort of personal chastisement or assault. Whatever may be the character of Mr. Cooper, or his defalcations as a manager, of course the law was strong enough to protect him against any personal violence, and therefore, when Mr. Fitzjames and Mr. Gladstone, the two persons complained of, were brought before the magistrates upon Mr. Cooper's charge, they were fined ten shillings for their offence, which the magistrates thought sufficient to meet the justice of the case. The assault, it must therefore be inferred, was of a very trifling character.

But Mr. Frederick Fox Cooper goes a little further in the adventure; and—thinking proper to swear that he goes in fear of his life from the two persons who had used him with such considerate gentleness, in the first instance, that all their bruising was only valued by the magistrates at ten shillings—the defendants are held to bail in a trifling sum (£20 each we believe beside their own recognizances); and while waiting for this bail, they were put to duress in Dover gaol—and their subjected by the ruffianly insolence of the gaoler having their hair shorn (*alias cropped*) as if they had been convicted felons—with accompanying indignities at the hands of the prison functionary. The bail arrived in due course, and the aggrieved parties released, at once, and very properly, bring the gaoler before the magistrates to account for the outrage committed upon their persons. The case is heard, and the sapient magistrates decide that they can give no redress; and that, in their opinion the Dover gaoler had not exceeded his duty. Well, then, Heaven preserve us for ever from the clutches of a Dover gaoler, or the justice of a Dover Dogberry! But the case fortunately will not be allowed to rest. It has thrown Dover into a perfect state of excitement; and the London press having fully recorded the circumstances, the monstrous outrage is now felt almost personally by the whole community. All accounts state that Mr. Fitzjames was by birth and education a gentleman, and that Mr. Gladstone had claims to the same character; if so, the indignity must have been more acutely felt, and its humiliation the more annoying; but that circumstance is one by which we set no store.

The fact that any man in any condition of life should, while waiting for bail for an offence not committed, but only of presumed possibility, and that in a question of breach of peace arising from some idle threat made in a moment of exasperation, and on a chance only valued at a few pounds—the fact that a man placed in such a position by a momentary contingency of the law, should be treated as a convicted felon in a common gaol—and then that men professing to be magistrates, should justify such brutal assault (for it is nothing less) by a gaoler, is an insult upon an Englishman's understanding of the word Liberty, and its occurrence in a Christian country almost surpasses belief.

We last week had occasion to remark, that Sir James Graham would be compelled to exercise something like a surveillance over the operation of magisterial law; the case we have recorded has made our words good, and we rejoice to learn that, as Secretary of State, he has instituted an inquiry into its merits. If such atrocities were suffered to pass with impunity, there would be an end to personal freedom in the country, and to any reliance upon the just protection which the constitution should afford to the people. But we hope the redress of the injury sustained by Messrs. Gladstone and Fitzjames will teach magistrates a lesson of duty; and while it proves the value and power of press-intervention to denounce grievances of this kind, increase the general confidence of society in the impartiality, the integrity, and the majesty of the superior law.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Journal des Debats* is of a bellicose humour, and resolved at least to excite sensations, if news is not to be got at. The other day it fired its batteries at M. Berryer, accused of being an advocate, and, as such, too vulgar to represent a noble and a Court party. On Sunday the French Court organ attacked Sir R. Peel.

Skirmishes continue in Africa, where a smart rencontre has taken place in the vicinity of Bougie between the French and Arabs.

Artim Bey is coming from Alexandria to Paris, according to the *Augsburgh Gazette* to negotiate a loan.

The French accounts from Senegal are little favourable to the French or to the gum trade. The Moors prefer burying their gum to selling it to the French traders.

PARIS, Monday.—The King and her royal highness Madame Adelaide, accompanied by Marshal Soult, M. Guizot (who had just arrived at Eu), Col. Dumas, and M. de Gerente, visited Treport on Saturday, and returned in the evening to Eu. In the course of the day his royal highness the Duke de Montpensier left Eu, accompanied by Commandant Thierry, his aide-de-camp, for Vincennes.

M. Dupin, says the *Courrier Francais*, is expected in Paris by the end of the present month, in order to attend a conference on the affairs of the Duke of Orleans; and the Prince de Joinville, who was expected shortly at Toulon to resume the command of his brigade, will remain until after that period.

The *National* having stated that, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke de Nemours to Lunéville, General Gusler, to whom the

Prince presented the order of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, had complained of injustice towards him in his military career, and consented to receive the order only out of respect to his royal highness. The general has published a letter denying the statement, and General Baron Achard, who was present at the time when the order was conferred, had also published a letter to the same effect.

The *Courrier Francais* having mentioned a report that it was intended by the Ministry to create a Bench of Bishops in the Chamber of Peers, the *Moniteur* reminds that journal, that the French clergy, however important a body from their information and their virtues, do not come within the category of legislative power fixed by the charter of 1830.

A Toulon letter of the 7th inst. says:—"A speedy departure of four ships from Admiral Hugon's squadron, for the Levant, is talked of."

The Colonial Council of French Guiana has sent a petition to the King, praying his Majesty to allow representatives of the Colonies to take their places in the Chamber of Deputies, as is permitted for other parts of the kingdom. It founds its application on the unjust manner in which the fiscal laws are imposed on the colonies, and on the attempts constantly made by the Home Government to withdraw from the colonial councils a portion of their attributions.

The Minister of Marine has instituted a committee to inquire into the grievances of the merchants interested in the gum trade against the company to whom the governor of Senegal made over, in January last, the monopoly of that article. The committee, composed of delegates from the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Director of the Colonies, is to meet in Paris towards the latter end of September.

Captain Edouard Bouet, former commander of the French naval station on the coast of Senegal, has been appointed governor of that colony.

The *Memorial Bordelais* states, that the Duke d'Aumale had purchased for 2,000,000f. the estate of Chateaux-Margaux, which formerly belonged to M. Aguado.

The last accounts from Algiers are of the 5th inst. The Governor-General left in the Phare steamer on the 3rd for Oran, to organize the different tribes for the province, who lately submitted to the French, and to instal the new Bey of Mostaganem. The general was expected back in Algiers towards the end of the month, when he is to take the command of an expedition, in the east of the regency. The country around Algiers was tranquil, and the market plentifully supplied with provisions. On the 30th ult. the powerful tribe of the Issers made their submission, and their chiefs arrived at Algiers to receive the investiture. The Beni-Llimans had likewise demanded the Aman. Their Aga, Mahi Eldine, had presented himself, with his 600 horsemen, to the Governor of Medeah, and taken the oath of allegiance to the King of the French. He left his children as hostages, and undertook to convey to Medeah the corn, contained in 42 silos, belonging to Abd-el-Kader.

THE TREASURE-SHIP LE TELEMAQUE.—QUILLÉBOEUF, Sept. 3. The preparations for raising this vessel, by machinery constructed on new principles, are now nearly completed, under the direction of Captain Taylor, an English engineer. The general impression is, that she contains immense treasure in coin, plate, and jewellery, which Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, joined by many of the nobility and the heads of several churches and religious houses, had endeavoured to transport in her and another vessel to England, when the terrible events of the revolution began to show themselves. The vessels were ostensibly freighted with oak timber, and were chartered at Rouen. They stood down the Seine, but the popular chiefs in Paris having received some information, sent orders to seize them. The smaller one, a schooner, was captured, and her contents (among which was found a quantity of rich plate) were sent under a strong escort to Pont-au-de-Mer. The larger, the *Télémaque*, endeavoured to run down the river, but on coming amongst the dangerous quicksands opposite Quilléboeuf, she touched the bottom. Before anything could be done, the tide returning in the form of a "bore," as in the Severn and Ganges, threw her over, and at low water she had sunk through the sand-bank. This occurred on the 3rd of January, 1790. Nearly all the men employed are English; they live in a large lighter moored near the wreck, and are provided with bed and board by their employers. The works are carried on night and day. There has been scarcely an attempt of late to send down divers, but there is one, provided with all the necessary apparatus, attached to the corps of workmen. The probable value of the treasure in the *Télémaque* has been variously estimated at from 30,000,000 to 80,000,000 francs. The celebrated necklace of Marie Antoinette is said to be in the wreck. There can be no doubt, from the curiosity that this mystery has kept awake in France for upwards of fifty years, that if those who have now undertaken the enterprise should succeed, they will become highly popular, and be honoured with some marks of distinction.

SPAIN.—The Madrid mail and papers of the 4th have been received, but their contents are wholly destitute of interest.

Accounts from Madrid of the 5th instant have arrived. It was believed that a fresh misunderstanding had occurred between Spain and Portugal, arising, it was supposed, out of M. Almadovar's ill-will to M. Costa Cabral and the commercial treaty already concluded between Great Britain and Portugal. A report prevailed that M. Calatrava would shortly resign the Financial Department, and be replaced by M. Domingo Ximenes, who had had of late frequent interviews with the Regent. The Spanish Consul at Oporto had announced to his Government that the Portuguese authorities had caused to be arrested, at his request, a number of criminals who had sought refuge in Portugal, as well as the ex-Carlist Lieutenant-Colonel Javier Blanco Marquina, who had just arrived from Bourdeaux.

According to the Barcelona journals of the 6th inst. two small bands had made their appearance near Vich and Villadran. One of the rebels belonging to the latter had been taken prisoner and shot. On his way through Girona, General Zurbano delivered a list of 11 republicans to the first constitutional alcalde, with an order to expel them from the province within three days. The alcalde was to be personally answerable for the execution of this order.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon mail of the 5th inst. (by the Royal Tar steamer, which arrived on Saturday at Falmouth,) brings information of the arrangements made for covering the deficiency in the ways and means for the present year; the Legislature having sanctioned the proposal of the Ministry to raise money in anticipation of part of the taxes to be collected next year. This will enable the Government to obtain the required sum in Lisbon, without having recourse to our market—where, indeed, they would stand little chance of success, even on the most extravagant terms.

GERMANY.—BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Within the last week we have had several fires in the neighbourhood of Berlin. Our markets are well supplied, and no rise in prices are apprehended.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—FRANKFORT, Sept. 3.—The grand final review of the 7th and 8th corps of the Prussian army is fixed for the 12th instant. The King and Queen will afterwards retire to their beautiful picturesque residence of Stolzenfels, and there remain for six days, surrounded by numerous personages of dis-

tinction of all the nations of Europe; but, during the time, they will pay a visit to Prince Metternich at Johannisberg. On the 4th will commence the grand entertainments on the marriage of the Princess Mary of Prussia with the Hereditary Prince of Bavaria, which will be celebrated on that day. On this occasion the King of Bavaria will grant, it is expected, a general amnesty for political offenders. His Bavarian Majesty passed through the town this morning, on his way to Cologne, where the King of Wurtemberg, his son the Hereditary Grand Duke, and the Margrave of Baden, are also going, having arrived at Mentz on their way.

The official accounts of the flax and tobacco crops in Silesia are very unfavourable. It says:—"The flax has totally failed; the drought has done so much injury to the tobacco that the very most that can be expected is an average crop."

DRESDEN, Sept. 3.—The scarcity of water, in consequence of which the mills can grind much less than usual, has not only caused the price of bread in this city to be doubled, but has even caused bread to be scarce. We have learnt that a dreadful fire took place near the Prebischthor (the celebrated forest in the Saxon Switzerland), partly in Saxony, partly in Bohemia. The *Leipsig Gazette* has a letter from Libentz of the 1st of September respecting this fire, which says—"An awful conflagration, which broke out yesterday at noon, is ravaging the noble forests on the frontiers of Saxony and Bohemia. It commenced on the Bohemia side, and in a few hours resembled a sea of flame. At the distance of three leagues we saw the sun look like a blood-red ball of fire—more than 200 acres of forest are already destroyed; in Bohemia the loss is immense. All human aid seems to be vain. The long-continued heat and drought makes every blade of grass a tuft of furze. The fire still rages to-day with unabated fury. The wind, which now blows towards Bohemia, drives the flames down the mountains; the detached houses and the villages in the forests are in the greatest danger." Another account says that the fire still continued on the 4th. A thousand men were employed in endeavouring to stop its progress.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Count Von Mittrowsky, the chief Aulic Chancellor, died yesterday evening.

ALTENBURG, August 29.—The Crown Prince of Hanover is expected here; but it is said that his marriage with our amiable Princess Mary will not take place till January or February next. The Estates of the Duchy, in the assembly last week, voted a portion of 30,000 dollars to the bride.

BUILDING OF THE CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE.—Sept. 5.—Yesterday was the great day here. Of the promised Kings, only one was present; the King of Wurtemberg did not arrive, and his Hanoverian Majesty was detained by illness. The day chosen for the ceremony being Sunday, it was quite in order that the King should first attend the service at the Protestant church. It was, of course, equally in order that high mass should be performed on that day in the cathedral. At both services the King and Queen were present. After church the royal party proceeded to the spot on the south side of the aisle which had been prepared for the laying of the first stone, when the King, on proceeding to perform the ceremony, addressed a speech of some length to the assembled multitude, in which the leading theme related to the wishes, political and religious, of the Germanic States. Illustrating by historical allusions the advantages which other countries had drawn at various periods from the disunion prevailing in Germany, he glanced skilfully at a recent attempt to do the same on the part of a neighbouring power; but which attempt, he congratulated himself and them, was decisively foiled by the display of unanimity which Germany under arms put forth. The King was interrupted here by loud acclamations, and when they had subsided, the old crane at the top of the half-finished tower, so well known to travellers, was set slowly in motion, and a huge stone was raised to the summit, in token of the promised continuation of the edifice. The assembly then broke up, and the company invited, soon after one, met in an immense tent, a present from the Emperor of Russia, in which upwards of 400 covers were laid.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that a telegraphic despatch had been received at Warsaw, announcing the accouchement of the Princess Mary, wife of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, of a daughter.

The session of the States of Baden was closed on the 9th inst. by the Minister of the Interior in the name of the Grand Duke.

The King of Holland left the Hague on Friday for Cologne.

The King of the Belgians returned to the Palace of Laeken on Saturday from Aix-la-Chapelle, where, says the *Independent of Brussels*, he had an interview of an hour's duration with the King of Prussia.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 7.—We hear that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange are likewise going to Cologne. The King will set out for Cologne on Friday to meet the King of Prussia, and be present at the grand review of the Prussian army.

The *Buda Gazette* (Hungary), of the 31st ult., contains an elaborate description of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the suspension bridge over the Danube, for uniting that city with Pesth, which took place on the 24th. The point at which the ceremony was performed was decorated with great pomp, and surrounded by benches raised in the form of an amphitheatre, capable of holding 4000 spectators. At an early hour the Archduke Palatine gave a grand dinner to a party of native and foreign personages of distinction. The ceremony was performed with all the accustomed formalities by the Archduke Charles, and attended by salvos of artillery, the waving of the united standards of Austria and Hungary, and the acclamations of the people.

WARSAW, August 28.—The reform in the Post-office, which has long been announced in the kingdom of Poland, has now taken place, and this department, like all the branches of the administration, is regulated more on Russian principles. Hitherto there was only one rate of postage for the whole kingdom, without regard to distance. Now there are different rates according to the distance: the first, from 5 to 100 wersts; the second, from 100 to 200 wersts; and the third, from 200 to 700 wersts, besides ten per cent. for the roads. The carriage for parcels is likewise regulated according to the distance.

WARSAW, Sept. 1.—The journals of to-day say that a telegraphic despatch, the date of which they do not give, has been received from St. Petersburg, announcing that the Grand Duchess Mary, consort of the Imperial Prince Alexander, has been delivered of a Princess, who has received the name of Alexandria. In honour of this event the great theatre in this city will be open to the public gratis.

DENMARK.—CHRISTIANA, August 20.—The King gave his sanction, on the 20th, to the penal code voted by the Storting. There is a general report that his Majesty will shortly arrive here to close the Storting in person.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—The harvest in Zealand is nearly over, three weeks have sufficed for it. In some parts the winter corn has failed; the summer corn was never finer. It is very heavy and abundant.—*Hamburgh papers*, Sept. 9.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 8th inst. quotes a letter from St. Petersburg of the 27th ult., announcing that the Emperor had increased the salaries of the diplomatic and consular agents of Russia in the Ottoman Empire. The ambassador at Constantinople is to receive in future 36,000 roubles per annum. Besides the ordinary personnel of the Chancery, a special office for commercial affairs is



to be attached to the Legation. There are to be Consuls-General in Egypt, at Smyrna, and in Servia, and a Consulate at Jassy. According to advices from Vienna of the 1st inst. the Duke de Bordeaux was, on his return from Toplitz, to set out on a journey through Italy.

ROME, Sept. 3.—Captain Cialdi has received from the Pontifical Government orders to proceed to Egypt to take charge of the obelisk which Mehemet Ali has presented to the Pope. This curious monument is called by European antiquaries the obelisk of Sesotris, but in Egypt it is called the obelisk of the Patriarch Abraham. Several sovereigns have expressed to the Viceroy their desire to have it. Rome will now possess twelve obelisks, all from Egypt.

A letter from Aleppo, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, contains the following:—"Our commerce is in a state of stagnation in consequence of the measures adopted by the Porte relative to the currency. All Turkish coins, except three, are taken out of circulation, and must be exchanged for the new currency at a loss of 40 per cent. The inhabitants of Orfa are in full revolt against the Government. Having learned that the Pacha of Aleppo had arrested six of the highest persons, they expelled the Pacha's Lieutenant and the garrison, and seized on six high Turkish functionaries, declaring that they would put them to death if the slightest injury was inflicted on their countrymen. The inhabitants of Marach are also in revolt, and the Arabs, to the number of 20,000, threaten to seize on the Pacha. On this account the Pacha is about to set out for Orfa with considerable forces, to establish order there, in concert with the Pacha of Karpuz, and to drive off the Arabs."

THE EGYPTIAN FLEET.—A letter from Alexandria, 22nd ult., in the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, says:—"It was supposed that the Pacha had renounced the intention of sending out his fleet, but the contrary appears to be the case, for, during the last two days, the ships have been taking in provisions, and Said Pacha has been sent for by his father. This sudden determination has given rise to various conjectures. Some say that the fleet is about to be sent on a secret mission; while others assert that it is to join the squadron of Admiral de la Suse. There is reason to believe, however, that the Egyptian fleet will not proceed to any distance from the coast, and that the chief object in sending it out is for exercise and manoeuvres."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape of Good Hope papers to the 8th of July have arrived, but they only supply the news of rumours in circulation that the remnant of the force under Captain Smith had been cut off, and that to protect themselves they had surrendered to the Boers. The general accounts, published as extracts of letters from Natal, are extremely vague; and though they refer to the probable seizure of the Mazeppa and Louisa (not the Pilot, as stated on Saturday last, they do not state positively that they were in the hands of the enemy. Mr. Smellekamp, the Dutch supercargo, who has been alluded to as having incited the emigrant farmers to resistance, had been apprehended for travelling the colony without a pass. He has been examined on the subject of his visit to Natal, and he entirely disclaims being the representative of Holland, saying his mission was solely with the view to see what could be done in the way of trade. He alleges he told the Volksraad so when he was before that body, on their taking into consideration the expediency of publishing their manifesto against the British Government. In the state of excitement in which the colony had been plunged by this state of affairs, there was no certain reliance on the various rumours current. There were reports abroad of the rising of the Griquas in opposition to the Boers, and also of the large force which the latter had brought into the field to exterminate that tribe, and reinforce themselves in their position. On the frontier the Kafirs were restless, but a vigilant watch was kept upon their movements. At Cape Town the Council had determined to appeal against the proposition of the Colonial Secretary to send out to the Cape, as a species of transportation, juvenile delinquents, hereafter to be apprenticed as servants. The majority of the council regarded the plan as one which, if not immediately repudiated, would render the Cape liable to the objection of being a penal settlement.

THE UNITED STATES.—HAVRE, Sept. 11.—The packet *Ville de Lyon*, Captain Stoddart, has just arrived from New York, bringing papers to the 20th ult., the day she sailed. The treaties with Great Britain were in *statu quo* before the senate, who were deliberating on them with closed doors. It was attempted in the House of Representatives to establish the "Tariff Bill," lately vetoed by the President, as law, in spite of Mr. Tyler's veto, the numbers being 91 to 87 on that proposition. The constitution requiring in all such cases two-thirds of the members to form a majority, the motion fell to the ground.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.—The British and North American royal mail steamer *Britannia*, Captain Herritt, arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning, at seven o'clock, from Boston and Halifax. The passage from Boston to Liverpool occupied twelve days and twelve hours. The *Britannia* made the outward voyage in fourteen days and twelve hours. We have received New York papers to the 31st ult., and Boston of the 1st, and Halifax of the 3rd inst. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain had been ratified by the Senate. The vote was 39 to 9. The ratification of the treaty had diffused the most lively joy throughout the Union. Lord Ashburton had been received in the chief cities he had visited, after leaving Washington, in the most enthusiastic manner. Congress has passed a new Tariff and Revenue Bill, in which the distribution clause, objected to in the preceding Bills by the President, who, in consequence of it, vetoed two, was omitted. The measure passed the Senate by a majority of one only. The President immediately sanctioned it by his signature, and it had become law. The passing of a Tariff and Revenue Bill had, after the excitement and the disappointment caused by the vetoing of two similar bills in one session, given great satisfaction. Congress had, after one of the longest and most eventful sessions on record, adjourned till the first Monday in December. The general opinion was that the effects of the treaty on commercial matters would be beneficial. The State of Pennsylvania had advertised all her public works for sale, agreeing to receive in payment State Stock at par—this stock ranges now, as it is a 5 or 6 per cent. stock, from 40 to 44—so that the temptation to buy is very great. The works cost about 30,000,000 dollars.

The stock of New York, Ohio, and Kentucky had slightly advanced. Illinois bonds had been more in demand, and the impression seemed to prevail that the Legislature of this state will, at the next session, take some decided steps to resuscitate the credit of the State. The rate on London was, for city bills, 107½ to 107¾; on Paris, 5 35 to 5 37½; on Amsterdam, 39 to 39½; on Hamburg, 3¼ to 35; and on Bremen, 75 to 75½. The wheat crop of the Union is described as superabundant. The yield of the cotton crop would, it was expected, be very large. The Legislature of Canada was to meet at Kingston in the first week of the present month. It was rumoured that one of its first acts would be a vote of confidence in the existing Executive Council. Advices from Mexico to the 17th ult., and from Texas to the 6th, had been received. A very uneasy feeling prevailed in Texas as to the hostile designs of Mexico. A large force had been collected in Vera Cruz, not less in number, it is said, than 7000, ostensibly to act against Yucatan, but, it was suspected, really against the city of Galveston. It does not appear that the iron steam-frigate had

reached Mexico. From Brazil the accounts come down to the 10th of July. The insurgents at Tamandua had been defeated by 300 Imperial troops. Orders had been issued by Government to put every rebel to the sword and burn their property. After the rebels in Minas Geraes destroyed the bridge at Parahybuna, they entrenched themselves in a valley near by, where the Imperialists attacked and completely routed them. They fled precipitately, leaving behind them arms, money, and provisions. All the northern provinces were quiet at the last accounts. It appears by the intelligence, that the empire of Brazil is far from being in a settled state, although to the latest dates the Imperialists had obtained all the advantages.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Buenos Ayres papers to July 1 have come to hand. They continue to dwell on the political state of the republic, in connexion with that of the neighbouring republic of Uruguay, but it does not appear that any further blow had been struck between the hostile powers. The Monte Videan accounts, which reach to a late date (July 4), mention that the inhabitants of Uruguay were unanimous in their determination to resist to the last extremity the aggressions of President Rosas. The Argentine journals in the interest of the Dictator fail not to remark that the statements to this effect but ill accord with what had been previously admitted on the subject, considerable lukewarmness in various parts having been previously exhibited, especially at Mercedes, where an announcement of the Government that the peril of the country was imminent had been received with much indifference. The same papers speak of the desertions from the oriental state as being rather upon the increase than otherwise, but it is not worth while to place too implicit a confidence in the reports emanating from this quarter. There has always been a good deal of exaggeration on both sides of the river. It is repeated in the private advices that Rosas was still aiming at the sovereignty of Paraguay, to the exclusion of the commerce of this and other countries. Mention is, indeed, made of his interference on a recent occasion in shutting out the Brazilians, but it is understood that both nations have their eye upon the state referred to, with a view to its occupation. Difficulties have for some time existed between Chili and Buenos Ayres, and it is asserted in letters from Monte Video, that war had at length been formally declared by the former state against the latter. The rumour may possibly have been got up for political purposes, although the present would certainly appear to be an auspicious moment for the prosecution of any claims the Chilians may have to urge against their neighbours. Accounts from the Mauritius to June the 5th have also come forward, but they present no new feature.

WEST INDIES.—SAVAGE MURDER IN JAMAICA.—As Mr. McCallum, the overseer on Providence, was taking his usual ride round the estate, his attention was attracted by the appearance of an unusual number of crows hovering over a certain spot lying off the public road towards the sea beach; he was thereupon induced to ascertain the object of their attraction, and, on advancing towards the place, a distance of about eighty yards from the road, he was horrified on observing the skeleton of a human body, on which the birds had apparently fully completed their horrid banquet. Mr. McCallum lost no time in summoning persons from the estate, and a more minute investigation of the skeleton took place. The sex of the deceased was determined by the clothing, which, though torn, appeared to be that of a girl, about 12 or 14 years old; with the exception of the hands, the throat, and the legs, on which the skin remained, the body was completely divested of flesh. The arms were bound so forcibly with withes as to have cut through the skin, and thus stretched out to their greatest tension; the legs were also bound about the ankles loosely with the same substitute for cordage; a piece of stick was found driven up the left nostril. The deceased was a girl of 14 years old, called Maria Duncan, the daughter of a black woman, named Mary Duncan, living in this town. Four negroes have been apprehended on suspicion.—*Private Correspondent of the Times.*

AUSTRALIA.—Port Philip papers to May the 14th mention that a public meeting had been held of the greater portion of the influential inhabitants of Melbourne and the settlers of the surrounding districts, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislative Council to pass an act for the establishment of municipal corporations applicable to the town of Melbourne. Resolutions, embodying a prayer to the effect stated, were adopted, with scarcely a dissentient voice. The capture of some bushrangers, one of whom was shot dead in a struggle with the captors, was engaging some attention in the colony, but, otherwise, all was proceeding as quietly as usual.

#### THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday Morning.—It was fully expected that yesterday would witness the general return to labour in the lately unsettled districts surrounding this town, but those anticipations have only been partially realized. A few more power loom weavers returned to work yesterday morning at the old prices, and a few more have been added to their number this morning, but the great majority of this numerous body are still out of work, many of them asserting that they may as well walk the streets in a state of starvation as continue at work and be little better off. The writ for holding a special assize of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery for the county palatine has been issued by Lord Granville Somerset, and was on Saturday lodged with the high sheriff, T. R. W. Frame, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall. It fixes the commission day for Tuesday, the 4th of October. Several of the learned judges are named in the commission, but those expected to preside at the trial of the rioters are—Lord Abinger, (the Lord Chief Baron), and Sir E. H. Alderson, the two who appear first on the list. The assizes are to be held at Lancaster only, and the prisoners in confinement in Kirkdale will, in all probability, be removed to Lancaster for trial.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—APPREHENSION OF FORTY-THREE PRISONERS.—The power-loom weavers, who are still out of work, held yesterday several meetings in various parts of the town, most of which, being open air meetings, were dispersed by the police. In the afternoon of yesterday a large meeting of the weavers was held in the Chartist-room, Brown-street, near St. Andrew's Church. A large body of special constables were in consequence marched from the Town-hall to that place, under the command of Captain Sleight, the assistant-commissioner, and Superintendent Sawley. In the neighbourhood they were joined by a strong body of the regular police, under the command of Superintendent Cochrane. When Superintendent Sawley reached the spot, he found a large crowd in the street, and a person addressing them from the window. This is the account given by the police; and they also say, that when Mr. Sawley made his appearance, he desired the crowd to disperse, but instead of doing so, they saluted him with hooting and execrations, and stones were thrown. In consequence, the police and special constables charged the crowd, dispersed great numbers, and took forty-three of them into custody. The statement of the weavers is totally different. They positively assert that the only object of the meeting was to distribute the subscriptions to the weavers. However this may be, the event caused great excitement in the town, and the police and military were on duty till a late hour, and many of the former all night. This morning all is quiet, but no more hands are gone to work. At Staleybridge an attempt was yesterday made to turn out the hands of some of the mills; but the military dispersed the mob.

ASHTON, STALEYBRIDGE, &c.—There was a meeting at Ashton yesterday, which was dispersed by the military, and afterwards another meeting was held between Ashton and Dukinfield, at which it was determined not to resume work until the prices demanded were obtained. The mills were still idle, but the peace of the town has not been disturbed. Several of the mills at Staleybridge were opened yesterday morning, and in consequence of its being expected that an attempt would be made to turn out the hands, a troop of dragoons proceeded from Ashton to that place, to protect the mills. An attack was however made on a mill near Hyde, and before the military could reach the spot the mob had stopped the machinery, and turned out the hands.

#### THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

NEWCASTLE, Wednesday.—COMMITTAL OF ELLIS ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.—On Monday afternoon Ellis, the ringleader in the late outrages in the Potteries, was brought before Captain Mainwaring, and T. B. Rose, and J. A. Wise, Esqrs., to answer charges that arose against him in connexion with the recent outrages. Evidence was adduced to show that he had, on several occasions, addressed the mob in the most exciting and inflammatory manner, and had endeavoured to bring the Queen and Royal Family, as well as the constituted authorities, into contempt and disrespect. Witnesses being called in proof, the prisoner was remanded till yesterday morning, when he was again brought up before the bench. The Court was excessively crowded. After the examination of witnesses, he was fully committed to take his trial at the next gaol delivery, for having, with force and arms, attempted to levy war against our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

#### THE DRAMA.

##### COVENT GARDEN.

The greater theatres are opening the winter season upon us (if we dare yet speak of winter while thermometers mount to summer heat) with something like an indication of a spirited campaign. Old Drury will fling wide its doors on the 1st of October, and Covent Garden has already made auspicious commencement of the "Kemble reign." The Kemble reign! well, there is a fine magic of old associations in the touch of memory which those words call up; and again and again we wish the dynasty joy. We are not yet in condition to bear our part in illustrating the "debut" of the new company, although another week will bring its fruit in that department; but we must make orderly record of the progress of affairs. We are glad to know that the impression which even that should create, ought to be conducive, in its humble way, to the success of the establishment. In all respects it is gratifying to know, that the popularity of Miss Adelaide Kemble in opera remains undiminished, as her genius is undoubted and supreme. Her revival of *Norma*, and her splendid sustenance of the part in *La Sonnambula*, have confirmed and vindicated all her renown; and what she has achieved under a partial excitement and indisposition, only tends to strengthen our anticipations of what "greater treats" are yet in store.

Meanwhile "the bark swims on" in the department of the drama, as contradistinguished from opera. Everybody is going to pick *Gertrude's Cherries* as reared by Jerrold, and although their flavour is not equally relished by all critics—yet they are pretty generally admitted by the public to be "very nice." Then there has been a new five act play by Mr. Lovell, with the fame of which "our London waxes loud"—and here is enough to show that the management has not been remiss in the production of novelty. The new play deserves some special notice, which we here give in due routine, reserving more detailed opinion for a combination with illustration. We shall not, however, enter minutely into the plot, preferring rather to treat that, in a review of the poem, as a dramatic production, and confining ourselves to the report of a contemporary upon the merits of the play, which was entitled *Love's Sacrifice*. It appears to have been the aim of the author of *Love's Sacrifice*, or *the Rival Merchants*, which was produced on Monday night with deserved success, to steer clear of a fault pertaining to modern play-writing, and to hinge his drama upon a plot which should have a beginning, a middle, and an end, and which should develop itself in a manner to interest the feelings of his audience, excite their curiosity, and pique their ingenuity to penetrate his mystery. To a certain extent he succeeded, but he has not completely achieved the object we have assumed him to have in view; for if the junior and more unsophisticated part of the audience remained in breathless expectation for the latter scenes to resolve their doubts, veteran playgoers could undoubtedly anticipate the main action of the piece with the first entrance of *Friar Dominic*. The play has, however, the merit of a story well told.

There were many passages of much beauty scattered throughout the drama, and several of the characters were portrayed with ability and consistency. Some of the scenes were wrought up with great power, and deservedly received the full sympathies of the audience. Upon the whole, there is undoubted merit, both in the conception and execution of the play, and it can scarcely fail of being a favourite with the public for some time to come, even if it may not claim the theatrical honour of being a "stock piece" in future seasons.

The acting was generally good. Mr. Vandenhoff was warmly greeted after his long absence, and he played the part of *Aylmer* with much impressiveness and judgment, and his impassioned scenes were characterized with great force and power. Miss Vandenhoff likewise has added to her deserved popularity by her performance of the arduous part of *Margaret*, which was powerful and marked, without being exaggerated or unfeminine. The scene in which, for the sake of saving her father, as she believes, from dishonour and death, she dismisses her cherished, idolized *Eugene*, and, without being able to explain the dreadful mystery that surrounds her, bids him think on her, but as a blot that had for a season marred the brightness of his life, was admirably acted; and the manner in which she portrayed the struggles that were rending her girlish heart, still firm to its filial purpose, evinced the mind and power of an artist.

A new aspirant for metropolitan fame appeared in the person of Mr. Charles Pitt, from the Theatre Royal Edinburgh, who sustained the character of *Eugene*. We do not like to pronounce a decided opinion upon the merits of an actor on the first night of his performance, but we are disposed to think this gentleman will be a valuable acquisition to the London boards. He treads the stage with ease and grace, and seems practised in what is technically called "business." His voice is generally good and mellow, although rather uneven. But, what is of the greatest importance in estimating the merits of an actor, he delivers the text of his author apparently with a perfect comprehension of its meaning, and a resolution to convey that meaning to the audience—a slight requisite in the composition of a good actor, which some gentlemen on the stage are rather too apt to consider beneath their notice.

We have no space for remarks upon the other performers. All are well known to the public, and all sustained their several and respective reputations. Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff, and Mr. C. Pitt, made their appearance at the fall of the curtain, to receive the congratulations of the audience. The author was also loudly called for, but did not come forward.



ROBERT BURNS.—But observe him chiefly as he mingles with his brother men. What warm, all-comprehending fellow-feeling, what trustful, boundless, what generous exaggeration of the object loved! His rustic friend, his nut-brown maiden, are no longer mean and homely, but a hero and a queen, whom he prizes as the paragons of earth. The rough scenes of Scottish life, not seen by him in any Arcadian illusion, but in the rude contradiction, in the smoke and soil of a too harsh reality, are still lovely to him: Poverty is indeed his companion, but Love also, and Courage; the simple feelings, the worth, the nobleness, that dwell under the straw roof, are dear and venerable to his heart; and thus over the lowest provinces of man's existence he pours out the glories of his soul; and they rise in shadow and sunshine, softened and brightened into a beauty which other eyes discern not in the highest. He has just self-consciousness, which too often degenerates into pride; yet it is a noble pride, for defence not for offence, no cold, suspicious feeling, but a frank and social one. The peasant poet bears himself, we might say, like a king in exile; he is cast among the low, and feels himself equal to the highest; yet he claims no rank, that none may be disputed to him. The forward he can repel, the supercilious he can subdue; pretensions of wealth or ancestry are of no avail with him; there is a fire in that dark eye, under which the "insolence of condescension" cannot thrive. In his abasement, in his extreme need, he forgets not for a moment the majesty of Poetry and Manhood. And yet, far as he feels himself above common men, he wanders not apart from them, but mixes in their interests; nay, throws himself into their arms; and, as it were, entreats them to love him. It is moving to see how, in his darkest despondency, this proud being still seeks relief from friendship; unobscured himself often to the unworthy; and, amid tears, strains to his glowing heart a heart that knows only the name of friendship. And yet he was "quick to learn," a man of keen vision, before whom common disguises afforded no concealment. His understanding saw through the hollowness even of accomplished deceivers, but there was a generous credulity in his heart. And so did our peasant show himself among us; "a soul like an Æolian harp, in whose strings the vulgar wind, as it passed through them, changed itself into articulate melody." And this was he for whom the world found no fitter business than quarrelling with smugglers and vintners, computing excise dues upon tallow, and gauging ale barrels! In such toils was that mighty spirit sorrowfully wasted: and a hundred years may pass on before another such is given us to waste.—*Thomas Carlyle's Miscellanies.*

PECULIARITY IN ORANGE TREES.—Many of the trees in one garden were a hundred years old, still bearing plentifully a highly-prized, thin-skinned orange, full of juice and free from pips. The thinness of the rind of a St. Michael's orange, and its freedom from pips, depend on the age of the tree. The young trees, when in full vigour, bear fruit with a thick pulpy rind, and an abundance of seeds; but, as the vigour of the plant declines, the peel becomes thinner, and the seeds gradually diminish in number, until they disappear altogether. Thus the orange that we esteem the most are the produce of aged trees, and those which we consider least palatable come from trees in full vigour.—*A Winter in the Azores.*

THE IRISH BOGS.—I had an opportunity, on this night's journey, of observing a very remarkable phenomenon, which is occasionally seen in the bogs in this district and in those of Connemara. We had not proceeded far when we observed the night suddenly becoming darker and foggy: the darkness was so impenetrable that, for safety, we were obliged to refrain from guiding, in the slightest degree, the sagacious and enduring pony that we rode, being convinced that, under such circumstances, his judgment was more to be depended on than our own. Had we acted otherwise, it is not improbable that man and horse would have perished in a bog-hole, or have been drowned in some of the numerous lakes, along which the unfenced road ran like a pier or quay. Shortly after noticing the increase of darkness, we were suddenly dazzled by immense cones of fire rising on all sides around us. These cones varied in size; few had less than five or six feet in diameter at the base, and many appeared to measure twenty or thirty feet at the same part. The number visible at any particular moment varied, as well as I can remember, rarely exceeding thirty. They sprang up irregular distances from each other: some seemed nearly a mile distant, others a few yards only. The form of each might be compared to that of the flame proceeding from a plate containing burning alcohol. The shade of colour accompanying the flame was not blue; it was reddish white. The light proceeding from them was not in proportion to their size and number. I was surprised to find, that, although they dazzled and occasioned dizziness by their sudden appearance and disappearance, they produced but little effect on the profound darkness. These appearances continued for several miles: the cones of flame rose from the ground apparently to a height varying from six to thirty feet, and did not, like Will-o'-the-Wisp, move to and fro. A little after midnight it began to blow freshly from the north-east, with heavy rain; but, during the remainder of our ride, we did not see any trace of even the slightest flickering or flame. This luminousness was evidently the result of chemical action in the vegetable matter in the bog in a state of decay. Dr. M'Lynch, of Clifden, relates a similar case, in which he observed the same phosphorescent light while travelling through Connemara on a winter's evening. As may be expected, the peasantry stand in great awe of these mysterious lights, and, as a matter of course, they are attributed by them to supernatural agency. By some they are called the "Dance of Death;" and, by others, "Messengers from Fairy Land," come to welcome some spirit of Earth that is passing away to their Elfinland.

REMEDY AGAINST THE EVIL EFFECTS OF VITRIOL.—Mr. J. Sheehy, of Killarney, in a letter to the *Cork Reporter*, alluding to the recent case of vitriol throwing in Cork, states, that if Mr. Wilson, who lost his eye on the occasion, had procured "a little soda or potash, which would readily dissolve in water, or some soap-boiler's fresh lees, and applied it, or washed with this solution wherever the vitriol appeared, no injury whatever would have occurred to his eye, or any part of his person or his clothes." The writer adds, that he has saved many of his workmen from the evil effects of vitriol accidents, who would have been most severely injured but for the application of the alkaline solution, which prevents pain, burn, or mark of any kind.

#### PRESTON GUILD.

PRESTON, Wednesday Evening.—This truly English carnival recommenced this morning under circumstances even more auspicious than yesterday. Shortly after eight o'clock in the morning every avenue into the town was crowded. The proprietors of all the mills and manufactories in the town and its vicinity having also agreed to give their hands a holiday, and pay them their wages for the day, added greatly to the holiday people of the town. On the lowest estimate 80,000 persons were congregated in the town, enjoying festivities which, on account of ancient local recollections of religious and commercial rights, have attracted so much attention for many centuries in this and the surrounding counties. The grand ceremony of the day was the procession of ladies from the Guildhall, in Church-street, preceded by the Mayoress, to the parish church. A mat was laid along the street for a distance of upwards of 300 yards, each side being lined by members of the Odd Fellows' Societies, who exceeded 3000 in number. There were no devotional services, but the sublime oratorio of the *Messiah* was given with very excellent effect by a most

efficient orchestra and chorus. The chief performers were Miss Birch, Miss Stott, Miss Maria B. Hawes, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips, Miss Stott, a young *debutante*, sang with great effect, and promising excellence for the future, whilst the performance of Miss Birch was very much approved of. The church was crowded to excess, and upwards of 3000 persons were present. The processions of the day were never excelled on any previous occasion. Supplying as they did such interesting reminiscences of former days, accompanied by historical recollections of a very ancient date, the living scenery was most highly gratifying. At the head of the procession which accompanied the ladies to the parish church was the ancient order of Foresters, who were preceded by a cart, in which was a fine bull, presented by the Earl of Derby for the occasion. Robin Hood, Little John, and their "merrie men," were seen in fancied reality. After these succeeded the ancient order of Druids, with all the accompaniments of the early religious and educational rites of the country. The order of gardeners, mustering upwards of 500, next followed, being preceded by a model of a flower-garden, ornamented with every description of flower at present in bloom, and with the appropriate emblems of their profession. The various other orders of the town followed in similar processions, who altogether included upwards of 10,000 persons, all of whom, engaged in loyal and peaceable pursuits, afforded a most interesting contrast to the condition of the town within the short space of three or four weeks. The ladies' procession to and from the church was preceded by the excellent band of the 60th Rifles. From an early hour in the morning the town was the scene of melody from the bands connected with the different societies. This evening a full-dress ball was held at the Guild hall, in the Corn Exchange, at which upwards of 800 persons attended.

THURSDAY EVENING.—The fourth day of this carnival commenced this morning under less favourable auspices than the preceding days. The morning was very wet, and abated much of the enthusiasm which would otherwise have prevailed. The first entertainment this morning was the grand miscellaneous concert and performance of music at St. Wilfred's Catholic Chapel, at which the Earl of Shrewsbury, with his daughter the Princess Doria Pamphilia, Lord Petre, and most of the *élite* of the aristocracy in this part of the country were present. Amongst the performers were Signor Rubini, Signor Negri, Madlle. Ostergaard, &c., and amongst other performances were several selections from the celebrated *Stabat Mater* of Rossini. These are chiefly to be repeated in the performances at the concert in the theatre to-night. Amongst the company also was the Duke of Brunswick, with a numerous suite, who also partook in the festivities of the ball last night. The Guild Mayoress gave a public breakfast this morning at one o'clock, at the temporary Guildhall, at the Corn Exchange. Nearly 1000 persons, including the most fashionable of all the surrounding district, were present, and the refreshments prepared by Mr. Lynn, of the Waterloo Hotel, at Liverpool, were of the most sumptuous description. The band of the 60th Rifles, from Manchester, was in attendance, and performed some of the most admired modern airs. The Guild Mayor and Mayoress presided, supported by halberdiers, and all the pomp of former magnificence. The principal toasts given were "the Queen," "the Duke of Lancaster," and "the Lancashire Witches," who had for some centuries kept up the attraction to the guild. After the *déjeûné*, dancing commenced and continued till a late hour in the afternoon. The Preston Guild Races were held in the afternoon under very auspicious circumstances.

SATURDAY EVENING.—Yesterday morning a grand treat was given to the children belonging to the national and other public schools in the town, and upwards of 4000 promenaded through the different streets. Amongst the most conspicuous were the schools attached to the different Catholic charities, which are very numerous and well supported. Of these 190 were sent down in carriages, provided for the occasion, to the new town of Fleetwood, by the Preston and Wyre railroad, where they were regaled at the North Euston Hotel. The races in the afternoon were better attended than on the previous day, but the grand attraction was the fancy dress ball at the Corn Exchange. Upwards of 1000 persons were present. Amongst those present were the Duke of Brunswick, Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., Major-General Sir William Whitehead, Sir Thomas De Trafford, Bart., T. Parker, Esq., late M.P. for the county, the Earl of Balcarras, Hon. Mr. Lindsay, and most of the aristocracy of the surrounding country. The proceedings of the present guild have not been inferior to those of any on modern record.

#### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



MOULTON CHURCH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Hail! lovely village! a pleasant nook indeed! delightful task awhile to sketch thy varied beauties. Here it stands in peaceful seclusion, containing a little community within itself. Railroads are yet afar off, and the very turnpike road has purposely swerved from its course, to leave us in quietude. The gaunt and haggard form of poverty, which now darkens so large a portion of our fair isle, is here unknown and unseen, save in the solitary wayfarer beggar who seeks alms at our door. It contains a cluster of well (but irregularly) built houses, gathered close under the shade of the old church for protection: in the centre we have our village green, where at merry-makings "Tony Lumpkin," as in days of old, still enjoys himself to his heart's content. But before we proceed further we will linger awhile in the precincts of the church, a handsome well-preserved building, shooting upwards with its beautiful spire to a great height from the bosom of the village, and

forming a pleasing object in the landscape for many miles round. The churchyard is equally entitled to our admiration; with its ancient elms and its rookery, just such a place as poor Kirke White would have wished to have laid his bones in; the very home for meditation to observe the hundred touching forms of association between the departed generation and those that survive that are here scattered. Where else shall we find such objects of picturesque beauty and interest as the old moss-mantled village church yards of our own country? Oh! thou mighty spirit of change, in thy sweeping onward course, let me invoke thee to leave untouched these hallowed spots; for

Here are the dead respected—the poor hind,  
Unlettered as he is, would scorn to invade  
The silent resting-place of death. I've seen  
The labourer returning from his toil,  
Here stay his steps, and call his children round,  
And slowly spell the rudely sculptured rhymes,  
And in his rustic manner moralize.  
I've marked with what a silent awe he's spoken,  
With head uncovered, his respectful manner,  
And all the honours which he paid the grave,  
And thought on cities where even cemeteries,  
Bestrewn with all the emblems of mortality,  
Are not protected from the drunken insolence  
Of wassailers profane, and wanton havoc.

We will now proceed hastily to examine the other buildings of the village, and next the old grammar school, with its well-trodden play-ground. Upon visiting it the other day, my heart yet throbbed with emotions of exquisite delight at the recollection of the joyous years I had there spent—a thousand circumstances were recalled. The building remains unchanged since the period when I first gazed upon it with the eye of childhood, here is still the old school desk, whereon I rudely cut the initials of my name, long, long ago, the window behind, out of which, at early spring, I have so earnestly looked, and almost wished myself one of those little warblers, which

There hop and sing with careless glee,  
Hop and sing at liberty.

Even the same master still presides at his high mounted desk; next we have the miller with his ever-clacking mill; the mound where once stood a baronial castle, the lord of which figured conspicuously in English history about the reign of King John; and opposite my own dwelling stands the White Swan, a goodly roadside English inn,

With oaken chair, and nicely sanded floor,  
And varnished clock that ticks behind the door.

And here we must halt, space not admitting of us to say more of this village, than that it is the model of an English village, and situate in the rich and fertile lowlands of Lincolnshire, 100 miles from London.

#### FLORICULTURE.



THE ROSE.

"Rose! thou art the sweetest flower  
That ever drank the amber shower.  
Rose! thou art the fondest child  
Of dimpled spring—the wood nymph wild."—MOORE.

The rose—the "lady rose," as poets have designated this queen of beauty, claims no inconsiderable portion of the attention of those—and who is not so?—who are admirers of flowers. In the poetic world the first honours have been awarded to the rose; for what reason it is not easy to define, except from its exquisite combination of perfume, form, and colour, which has entitled this sovereign of flowers in one country to be mated with the nightingale; in another to be chosen, with the distinction of red and white, as the badge of two honourable houses. It would be difficult to trace the supremacy of the rose to its origin; but mankind have so generally agreed in paying homage to her charms, that our associations in the present day are chiefly with the poetic strains in which they are celebrated. After all the pains that have been taken to procure, transplant, and propagate the rose, there is one kind perpetually blooming around us through the summer months, without the aid or interference of man, which seems to defy his art to introduce a rival to its own unparalleled beauty—the common wild rose. Blooming in the sterile waste, this lovely flower is seen unfolding its fair leaves where there is no beauty to reflect its own, and thus calling back the heart of the weary traveller to thoughts of peace and joy; reminding him that the wilderness of human life, though rugged and barren to the discontented beholder, has also its sweet flowers; not the less welcome for being unlooked for, nor the less lovely for being cherished by a hand unseen.

The word rose appears to be derived from *rhos*, signifying red in Armenian, from which both the Greek and Latin names have been taken. This flower has, from time immemorial, been a favourite amongst civilized nations, both in Europe and Asia. The shrub varies in size, in different species, from one foot to six or eight, and the colours are equally varied—red, white, purple, yellow, striped; simple, or in almost endless shades and mixtures. The flowers are single, semi-double, and double, and the odour universally grateful. The species of the rose tribe are almost innumerable; the London and Paris gardeners enumerating as many as 900 distinct varieties.

The earliest flowering rose is that universally known as the monthly, which in mild seasons sometimes flowers in April, particularly if it grow against a wall. The next in succession is the China, about the beginning of May; followed by the damask, the end of May; the blush, York and Lancaster, Provence, and Dutch, in June, July, and August; the Virginia and musk are the last European sorts, unless forced; but the earliest rose (the monthly)



is also the latest, for, if protected by glass in autumn and aided by artificial heat, it may even be made to bloom till Christmas. New varieties of roses are obtained from seeds, but the usual mode of propagating is by layers. Every variety of the rose will grow by cuttings; some more freely than others. The operation should be performed in January or February, so that the cuttings may root and vegetate in the opening of the spring; but several months are required to bring the cutting to a state fit for transplanting. Some cuttings of flower stalks may be set as late as May and June. Most roses in the wild state grow in sandy soils; but those which are cultivated require rich loamy soil; they, moreover, like most double flowers, need plenty of moisture when in a growing state. To produce strong flowers, roses require some attention to pruning: the old wood should be yearly cut out, and young shoots should be thinned and shortened according to their strength.

It would fill volumes were we to enter into a detail of the numberless adorations poured forth by the poets of all ages at its shrine.

They have called it daughter of Heaven, ornament of the earth, glory of spring; but what expressions could ever do justice to the charms of this beautiful flower? Nature seems to have exhausted all her skill in the freshness, the beauty of form, the fragrance, the delicate colour, and the gracefulness which she has bestowed on the rose—and then it embellishes the whole earth, it decorates the cottage of the peasant and the palace of the peer. The emblem of all ages, the interpreter of all our feelings, the rose mingles with our festivities, our joys, and griefs; modesty borrows its delicate blush; it is given as the prize of virtue; it is the image of youth, innocence, and pleasure.

We cannot conclude this brief notice without submitting, for the admiration of our readers, the following beautiful lines by an anonymous poet, accounting for the origin of that exquisite variety, the moss rose.

The angel of the flowers one day  
Beneath a rose-tree sleeping lay—  
That spirit to whose charge is given  
To bathe young buds in dews from Heaven—  
Awaking from his light repose,  
The angel whispered to the rose:  
"O! fondest object of my care,  
Still fairest found where all are fair,  
For the sweet shade thou'st given me  
Ask what thou wilt—'tis granted thee."  
"Then," said the rose, with deepening glow,  
"On me another grace bestow."  
The Spirit paused in silent thought—  
What grace was there that flower had not!  
'Twas but a moment;—o'er the rose  
A veil of moss the angel throws;  
And robed in nature's simple weed,  
Could there a flower that rose exceed!

**THE ASHANTEE PRINCES.**—These young men left Cape Coast in November, in company with the Wesleyan Missionaries. On their arrival at Coomassie, "the natives were astonished above measure, for they never thought that the good white people would allow their princes to return." The fact of our having sent them has given to the Ashantees a very favourable impression of the fidelity of our country and government. Although at first distressed at the sight of the surrounding barbarism, so that one of them burst into tears, and was quite overcome, they express themselves as becoming happy "in the endeavour to put in practice the good desires with which their hearts glow." They speak of the missionaries (with whom they live in a house apportioned by the king) as a very great comfort and encouragement to them; of their sense of the benevolence of these devoted men in leaving their country for the welfare of a distant people; of their acceptance with gratitude and humility of the means of grace; of their feeling that education is the principal thing, and of their therefore binding their thoughts to encourage it. They have also spoken to the king against the slave trade, and trust that that traffic will in time be abolished. The king says he is happy to hear that the English people wish for his comfort and prosperity, and for that of his subjects. He has not used the beautiful carriage sent him by the Wesleyans, in consequence of a distressing and melancholy fire at the capital; but expresses his gratitude for British kindness. The report of the marriage of the princes is utterly unfounded.

**FRENCH SHELL PRACTICE.**—Major-General Loisy, says a letter from L'Orient, has arrived on a tour of inspection, the chief purport of which is to witness some experiments with a new sort of shell, invented by Messrs. Bonnet, Champion, and Lebas, and a new 150-pounder, cast at Ruelle. This piece is similar to those used by the English at Beyrout. The experiments made last year of burning fuses are to be renewed this year. Some experiments have also been made with success on Lieut. Cornulier's mode of pointing 12-inch mortars and Paixhan's cannons at sea. By this method as much accuracy is secured as on land, and twenty-five bombs can be thrown in an hour. It has been ascertained that 80-pounders can be fired when under full sail, without distressing the vessel.

**THE FRENCH GUM TRADE.**—The Government has invited the four great commercial ports to send a delegate to Paris to form a part of a commission, which, in conjunction with M. Galos, head of the colonial department, and M. Maisonneuve, the director of foreign trade, are to inquire into the difficulties which the gum trade of Senegal gives birth to each year. Amongst other remedies which have been tried, was an association of farmers of the revenue, to which the Government of Senegal gave their sanction, and from which much was expected. Intelligence received from Senegal, however, shows that these hopes have not been realised, as the trade has failed this year, the Moors having organised a resistance to the association.

**ANCIENT COIN.**—A short time since, as Mr. W. Benstead was walking over a wheat field, just above the Iguanodon quarry, he picked up, upon the surface, an ancient coin, about the size of a fourpenny piece of the present day, though very considerably thinner. On inspection it was found to be a halfpenny, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, a "baubee," of Alexander I., King of the Scots, whose reign terminated in 1124, so that it must be upwards of 700 years old.

The shoe of the rudder of the late Royal George, about seven feet long, one foot wide, and one foot deep, was picked up by a fisherman of the name of Beal, whilst trawling on Thursday week, about fourteen feet from the buoy of the Royal George. It is of a very different description to the shoes now made, and was purchased by Messrs. Emanuel, where it may now be seen by the curious.

**LIBRARIES FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.**—The Rev. Edward Wakeham, of Eagle House, Brook-green, Hammersmith, has, at the suggestion of Superintendent Williamson, of the T division of the police force, lately made a present of upwards of 100 well-selected volumes of books, to form the nucleus of a permanent library. The design is to form a library at the station-houses for the instruction and amusement of the reserve part of the force, and when the men are off duty, and the plan has been cordially approved of by the commissioners.

**CIDER AND PERRY.**—These delightful beverages (says a Newent correspondent) will be extremely cheap next month. Good perry then will be sold at Ledbury at 25s. for the hogshead of 100 gallons. A large farmer at Dymock, near Ledbury, has engaged to deliver 2000 gallons of excellent cider at Abergavenny, by the first week in November, at 6d. per gallon. Bottling perry of prime quality will be had for 1s. per imperial gallon, which will fill six bottles. —*Gloucester Journal.*

**REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS.**—Take as much Cayenne pepper as you can rightly bear in a basin of hot soup, and all sickness, nausea, or squeamishness will disappear.



MR. CARTER AND HIS ANIMALS.

In one or two recent instances of Mr. Carter's remarkable exhibition the lion has recoiled from the experiment of taming, and worn, for a moment, his own proper mantle of ferocity, displaying, under the circumstances, no inordinate affection either for Mr. Carter or his cage. Our readers have doubtless seen the paragraphs that have run the newspaper round, detailing the two different casualties of a "seizure" or grip, whereby the hand of the exhibitor was torn by the lord of the forest, although the man never failed with wonderful perseverance and courage to conquer the animal. We here present both conqueror and conquered—and the subject has so far inspired us with the disposition of the lion that we shall try to "break loose" a little ourselves.

Oh, Mr. Carter—you

Who do

Not "tame a Shrew,"

But have an eye on

The higher fame of having tamed a lion.

Peruse his face with judgment of Lavater;

And, when you see him fidget, fume, or roar,

Keep the *whip hand* of him a little more.

As you're a Carter,

A Carter whom we feel

For much you know

The public wish you *veal*,

But couldn't bear, dear Sir, to hear your *woe*!

Although the custom is, we also feel,

For every carter's *wish* to stop his *wheel*!

I fear there's no Catholicism in

The lion that belongs to your zoology,

Or else in cage he had more quiet been

When closely cooped,

And with much more docility have stooped

To *Dens*' theology!

Beard a lion—and a too close shave

You have for life—the subject's on the *brink*

Of what we call the grave;

And you, I think,

Should pause before the lion's *paws* you dare,

Unless, indeed, you charge for wear and *tear*!

Or wish to hatch

A fame for bringing courage to the *scratch*!

Were you an Irishman you might complain—

"Inhuman lion! what is it ye *mane*

By turning *tail* so?" then with gentle chiding

You might just add,

"I tell you what, my lad,

If you don't hide yourself, you'll get a hiding;

Or, as was threatened by the Showman's man,

I'll whip the *rear*, though you maintain the *van*!"

A swell on town—O Carter, to my view

Is often a more knowing cove than you;

The truth of which remark, if you would find it,

Stands thus—if at his business half a dab,

He shows himself a lion in his cab,

And keeps a tiger standing up behind it!

Two creatures not imbued with "perilous stuff,"

For both are generally tame enough!

However, Carter, this one fact's unailing,

Your exhibition is tarnation good;

Behind a bit of common *iron* railing,

You've tamed the fiercest creatures of the *wood*!

In which respect, though flattery thou abhorrest,

Your acting is at least as good as *Forest*!

The marvel scarcely seems to be believed;

But, should it e'er be doubtfully received,

And "Dubious" hint we lie;

Then, of your animals, at once we'll out

(Though, in our presence, pray you never free 'em)

With this uncommon shout—

"For shame, Sir! Fie!

Lie in your teeth, Sir!—Lie! *did* you say lie?

We say LIE!—SEE 'EM!"

**CHINESE BARBARIY.**—An unfortunate seaman of the Cornwallis recently wandered into the hands of a party of Chinese villagers, who immediately cut off his knee-pans, made an incision round each wrist, and stripped the skin off the muscles, up to the elbows, and down off each hand to the finger ends, leaving it dangling. In this condition the poor fellow was abandoned. On his

being found, the village was destroyed by the boats of the ship. The man is alive, and slowly recovering.—*Hampshire paper.*

**WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—The annual celebration, usually known as "the Meeting of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford," is announced to take place this year at Worcester, on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant. The annals of this time-hallowed institution present a series of events unequalled in the history of any musical festival in this country, and it is within the walls of the venerable Cathedral of Worcester that many of the most interesting of these events have taken place. It was here, in 1773, that the talented Miss Linley, then recently united to the celebrated Sheridan, terminated her professional career; here, in 1788, the meeting was attended by George III. and his family (the performances on that occasion being held in the nave of the cathedral); and here, in 1800, was the "Creation" of Haydn introduced to an English provincial audience. The forthcoming meeting holds forth attractions which promise to equal, if not to eclipse, those of former days. The list of performers comprises the well-known names, in the soprano department, of Mrs. W. Loder (formerly Miss Woodyatt), Miss Birch, and Miss Davis. The mezzo-sopranos are Miss Marshall and Miss Dolby; the counter-tenors are Hunt, of Hereford Cathedral, and Francis. Hobbs and Pearsall fill the tenor department; and the bass is strong in the names of Phillips and Leffler. The instrumental department is equally rich in eminent names, amongst which are those of F. Cramer, the leader, and the veteran violoncellist, Lindley (both of whom have nearly completed half a century of service at these meetings, having performed at Gloucester in 1793), Loder, Perry, Moralt, Crouch, Dragonetti, Anfossi, Card, Cooke, Williams, Baumann, Harper, Smithers, Platt, Chipp, &c.; and the chorus, on this occasion greatly increased, will number above 200, including the members of the three choirs and others selected from the ancient concerts, the *élite* of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Choral Societies of Liverpool and Birmingham; making a total of above 300 performers, all "good men and true." The selections on the present occasion present many new and interesting features. On the first morning, service will be performed as usual at the cathedral, and a sermon preached by the bishop of the diocese. The musical portions of the service will comprise Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," and his "Jubilate," composed for the thanksgiving for the peace of Utrecht in 1713 (the latter of which has so long lain dormant, that it may be viewed in the light of a novelty), Dr. Croft's anthem, "Sing unto God," and Handel's coronation anthem, "Zadock the Priest." The verses and responses will be sung to the grave and solemn harmonies of Tallis. The second morning's performance is the "Messiah," that never-tiring oratorio, which, although more frequently heard than any other, is listened to again and again with renewed delight by entranced and enraptured audiences. The third day will bring under notice Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," which contains some of the most striking choruses of the great master. The fourth day's performance is to be a new adaptation of Beethoven's sublime work, "The Mount of Olives," and called "Engedi, or David in the Wilderness," an alteration which has been made to remove the obstacles which have hitherto existed to the performance of this noble work in its original form. This is to be followed by a miscellaneous part, comprising songs and choruses by Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Guglielmi, Dr. Chard, and G. Perry. The evening performances are to consist, on the first evening, of Handel's ode, "Alexander's Feast," and a miscellaneous part; on the second evening, of Haydn's "Seasons," and, on the third evening, of Romberg's "Song of the Bell," and a short miscellaneous selection.

**NORWICH, Tuesday Evening.**—The members of the orchestra resumed the rehearsal at an early hour this morning, nor has their labour been light. The amazing quantity of music forming the usual programmes of an English county festival is to foreign artists a matter of wonder and astonishment; and the selections for the present meeting prove to be no departure from established customs. The concert this evening has been well attended. The patrons' gallery was graced by a numerous body of the nobility and gentry of this part of the country, among whom were the Bishop of Norwich and Mrs. Stanley, the Marquis of Northampton and the Hon. Miss Compton, Lord and Lady Colborne, Lord Ebrington, Major and Lady E. Wathen, Sir John Boileau, Bart., Sir William B. Proctor, Bart., Sir W. Foster, Sir James and Lady Flower, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Irby and family, Lady Foulkes and family, Mrs. Edmund Bacon, Daniel Gurney, Esq., E. Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., &c. &c.

**BARDIC FESTIVAL.**—The gathering of Welsh bards and minstrels will take place this year on the 12th and 13th of October, at Abergavenny, when several prizes for historical essays, poems, &c., will be awarded; also harps presented to the best performers, and medals to the best singers with that ancient instrument.

**MRS. CHARLES KEAN.**—This lady was delivered of a stillborn child at two o'clock on Sunday morning, at the Old Ship Hotel, where she had arrived the previous evening with her husband, for the purpose of fulfilling a week's engagement at the Brighton Theatre. Her unexpected *accouchement* will, of course, prevent her from playing, but Mr. Kean was to appear on Monday evening in *The Gamester*. Miss Argall, a pupil of Mr. Elton, was announced as *Mrs. Beverley*.

**TEASING AN ELEPHANT.**—On Saturday week several gentlemen went into a wild beast show at Sheerness, some of whom began to tease the elephant, which is only confined by a short chain round one of its legs; the gentlemen amused themselves for a while by offering the animal apples, and then putting them into their pockets again; but, not much relishing such sort of sport, the sagacious animal, taking an opportunity when several of his tormentors were in a cluster near him, extended his trunk, and with one swoop laid seven of them sprawling on the floor.—*Kent Herald*



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
TO ADVERTISERS.

WE insert a letter from our Printer, stating the number printed of the above Paper. It will remove any doubt as to its being decidedly the best medium for Advertisers of all the Weekly Papers, being the first as regards respectability, and second in circulation to only one in the kingdom:—

"198, Strand, Sept. 15, 1842.

"SIR—For the satisfaction of our Advertising Friends, we should be obliged by your stating the number printed of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS since its commencement to No. 18. Please to state also the average number of the last Four Weeks. Yours, respectfully,

"THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
"To Mr. R. Palmer, 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street."

"10, Crane-court, Sept. 16, 1842.

"GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request, I beg to state—and pledge my word to the truth of the statement—that the number of stamped sheets printed for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from No. 1 to No. 18 inclusive, is 329,530; and the number for the last four weeks' papers AVERAGES 23,888 PER WEEK.

The Stamp-office returns, when published, will bear out the above statement. I am, Gentlemen, yours very obediently, "R. PALMER.

"To the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand."

The charge for Advertising is 9d. per line, cash. Advertisements must be sent to the Office, 198, Strand, on Thursday at latest.

All the numbers are now reprinted. Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen in the Kingdom.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Vérité."—It is very rarely that we can find room for contributions of this nature.

"Captain Woodruff," formerly of the steam-ship Clyde, requests us to state that he was not in command of the vessel when she was on shore at Nevis, but another person, who had been appointed to succeed him.

"Harrowgate."—Thanks. We shall be happy to receive them.

"A Country News Agent."—Part of the hint may be acted upon, but not that which proposes a system of exclusion.

"D. W."—We are always happy to receive suggestions, and to attend to such as seem practicable.

"J. Valence."—The launch of the Albion took place at Devonport.

Our best thanks to the gentleman who writes from the Garrick Club, enclosing the opinion of a lady from Dublin.

"Clericus."—The omission occurred in only part of our impression.

"Io Bacche!"—We are always open to the receipt of such effusions, but are necessarily fastidious in selection.

"G. De' Angelis, Esq." Band-master 53rd Regiment.—The communication came too late for insertion, but we are much obliged by the politeness of the writer. We have more than once had the gratification of hearing the excellent band of the gallant 53rd.

"J. H."—Declined, with thanks.

"One of the People."—Our opinion of the Income-Tax is coincident with our correspondent's, and has often been expressed. We cannot, however, find room for his verses.

"The Automaton."—Thanks again, but we did mean prose.

"M. M. M."—The folding depends upon the good taste or discretion of the particular newsmen who transmit it from town. It is not amiss now, that we should hint to the trade, that they will serve their subscribers by endeavouring to have the numbers folded in the way least likely to injure the effect of the engravings. Of course, however, those who bind the paper will have the fold-marks duly wetted and pressed out by the bookbinder.

With respect to Chess and the Art-Union, our correspondents shall be gratified.

"B."—We shall be glad of the views and notices.

"Aquila."—There are several excellent; but our answer must depend upon the principle on which our correspondent wishes to insure.

"J. S."—We will endeavour to attend to his request in Every Body's Column, but cannot do so this week. We never re-print verse in any other part of the paper.

"Harvest Home" is more suitable for a religious magazine.

We should be glad to receive a sketch of the steam-ship Hindostan.

The trade in the north can be supplied by Mr. Barton, Duce-place, Manchester, who has all the numbers from the commencement.

The correspondents who address us on the subject of "Gray's Elegy and burial-place" shall be answered with authenticity next week. We find that most biographers chose to leave a doubt, but some of the correspondence will enable us to set the whole question at rest.

exposition, teemed with official letters, and confirmed beyond doubt the criminality of any Minister who should allow the open sesame to a war to be flung wide to any set of foreign diplomatists who might choose at a disadvantageous moment to Great Britain to enter in. That the question has been closed is, therefore, much more creditable than we have room, at this late period of receiving our intelligence, to narrate. But, while we take praise to our Government for the result, it is a praise only fairly shared, and which we are most anxious to divide, with the Government of the United States. We would gladly, too, meet not only the high officials, but the sensible and humane press, which has taken up the settlement of the dispute in a pure spirit of good fellowship, and with a high and dignified appreciation of the value of mutual national interests over any and every class of prejudices, or the more violent rage of personal or political agitation. We have, and we hope justly, no small pride and pleasure in quoting commentaries upon this subject in unison with our own from one of the most influential and respectable of the American journals—a journal of commerce moreover, and therefore possessing a knowledge of the most important basis of the intercourse between Great Britain and the United States. "We do not know," says the journal in question, "that we ever envied Napoleon his glory, or Cæsar his triumphs, or Cræsus his wealth. To swell the tide of human wretchedness—to deluge a continent with blood—this it is which achieves earthly glory; and wealth often comes of extortion, meanness, and fraud. But there is no such drawback upon the satisfaction which Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster must feel in looking at the noble monument they have reared—a monument greater, and loftier, and more glorious in its moral aspect than in any other. Whoever examines the pages of history will find that most wars have arisen from very trivial causes. The controversies which have been adjusted by the present treaty might easily, with bad management, have been made the occasion of a long and bloody war, in which every blow inflicted by either party would not only have told upon its object, but rebounded upon its author. It is an auspicious omen that such controversies can be settled between powerful nations on principles of justice and mutual concession. England deserves much credit for making the first decided overture for such an issue, and America for the readiness with which she accepted the proffered hand. It seems now as if there might be a more cordial good will existing between the two countries than ever before, and of longer continuance. Heaven grant that it may be so!"

The affair of the Caroline is also decided, and it would seem that the less quarrelsome topic of the right of search is the only question between the two countries now left to the contingencies of diplomatic controversy.

We are sorry to receive from all quarters complaints of the mere technical operation of the machinery of the income-tax. This is not as it should be. The tax is bad enough in itself, but, being borne and being tyrannous, those who resort to it upon plea of necessity should at least so regulate its tyranny that it should come upon the community in the easiest form to bear. We much regret to hear, however, that the case is not so, and that Government has not provided a fair and sufficient protection, in mere form, for the feelings of the thousands whom the tax itself sufficiently outrages without reference to the manner of its levy. It must be admitted on all hands, and perhaps this is nearly the only argument in its favour, that the income-tax was a very decisive measure, whether demanded or not by the acknowledged critical condition of the country and its finances; but if a measure be decisive, as for the moment, against a people, in its principle, so, on the other hand, it should be decisive, in their favour, in its operation. There should be no vacillation nor uncertainty, and, as the extortion is complete, the means of extorting should be complete also. Now, we are credibly informed that in all the practical details of collection the means employed are most vexatious, owing to their want of contrivance and explicitness; that the papers are puzzling, intricate, and full of food for quibbling; in a word, that, however anxious the taxed victim is to expound the truth, the official documents will gag him in spite of himself. If this be true, Government has aggravated its oppression, and belied the general character of the Tories in the business detail of their legislation. The art has usually been to soften in practice what seemed harsh in theory, and never ought that art to be less lost sight of than at the present crisis of political discontent.

The numerous beautiful illustrations of the Queen's visit to Scotland which have adorned our paper from the commencement of that auspicious event, and will continue to embellish it, after our Sovereign's return, until the whole regal tour shall assume an entire aspect of completeness, will be, we hope, appreciated by all our readers, with due allowance for the order in which they fall. At a great distance from the metropolis, where events are waited for, art cannot, of course, keep up with railroads or intelligence, and the consequence is, that our news rather anticipates our embellishments, although it will require only ordinary discretion in our readers to fit every subject to its place. For instance, there are several subjects of illustration in this week's paper which touch an earlier stage of the royal tour; and we have even now received from our artists who are accompanying the excursion of her Majesty a number of pretty and characteristic incidental episodes of the royal journey, which, if art had the lightning wings of type, would save us the necessity of preferring this explanation to our readers. Where such great exertions, however, as the proprietors of this journal have made, in reference to the event in question, are so completely displayed, the public will be too sensible to expect from a weekly newspaper the same lucidus ordo which might be expected to crown a carefully-prepared

and leisurely-published work. For all this there is more truth of immediate application than could well be expected from us, and our readers are sure in their conviction that our next week's number will complete and classify the entire letter-press and illustrations of the Queen of England's visit to Scotland's hills and glens.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM SCOTLAND.—The Queen and Prince Albert embarked on Thursday morning at Granton Pier in the Trident steam-ship for London. The suite will be conveyed in the Rhadamanthus, Shearwater, &c. Her Majesty is expected to arrive at Woolwich about noon on Saturday.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—A general meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock was held on Thursday, for the purpose of considering a dividend. At twelve o'clock, William Cotton, Esq., Governor, accompanied by the Deputy Governor and Directors, entered the court, which was numerously attended, although not crowded. After some observations from various proprietors, the governor moved that a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the profits of the bank, for the half year ending the 10th of October next, deducting 7d. in the pound for payment of the income-tax be agreed to. Mr. Woollaston moved, as an amendment, that the words "7d. in the pound for the payment of the income-tax," be omitted. After a short discussion, the amendment was put to the vote, when only five hands were held up in its favour. The governor announced that the dividend warrants would be delivered and payable on Tuesday, the 11th of October next.

CHRIST CHURCH.—On Wednesday next, being St. Matthew's day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the governors of the royal hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. Harrison, M.A., one of the classical masters, morning preacher at the Magdalen Hospital, and domestic chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; after which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where orations on the benefits of the royal hospitals will be delivered, according to ancient custom, by the four senior scholars, who are about to proceed to the University of Cambridge.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—The author of the successful new play of "Love's Sacrifice," is Mr. Lovell, who married Miss Lacy, formerly an actress on the London boards.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The grand autumnal dahlia and miscellaneous flower-show of the above society, was held on Tuesday in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The extreme fineness of the weather, added to the announcement that the present exhibition would be the last this season, contributed to render it one of the most successful since the establishment of the society; and the various specimens of flowers, fruit, and vegetables were generally admitted to be far superior to those shown at the corresponding period last year. Seventy-two prizes were awarded on this occasion, and the floral productions were tastefully arranged (in marquees erected about the grounds) under the superintendence of Messrs. Cuming and Warwick. The gates were opened to the public at one o'clock, and at half-past three his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, and was conducted through the various tents by Mr. Cuming, the honorary secretary to the society, and Mr. Cross. His Royal Highness expressed himself much gratified with the exhibition, and entered into conversation with several of the competitors. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Knesbeck, arrived at the gardens about four o'clock, and having joined the duke, the royal party again paraded the tents, the band striking up the national anthem.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The list issued by the Court, of bail cases to be heard, contains sixty-one, and the insolvents are all confined in the metropolitan prisons; thirty-six of them are in Whitecross-street. At the present period no diminution has taken place in the business in consequence of Lord Brougham's Act, which comes into operation on the 1st of November. Persons are, however, it is said, waiting to see the rules and orders to be made by the Court of Bankruptcy. The new measure was passed for the benefit of persons out of custody, whilst the Insolvent Debtors' Court is to relieve persons in custody, and who are allowed to except £20 of property in each case from the creditors. There is, however, no provision of that character in Lord Brougham's Act. There are now between 300 and 400 prisoners in Whitecross-street Prison, 200 in the Queen's Prison, and about 85 in the Fleet. Some alterations are shortly expected in the Queen's Prison, which has been visited during the past week by the General Inspector of Prisons, by the authority of Sir James Graham. It is understood that there will be "four classes," the chief of which will be for persons remanded, and who refuse to file their schedules under the compulsory clause of the Insolvent Act. A place with iron bars is to be erected for the latter class. Scenes of debauchery have occurred in the Fleet and the Bench, and it is said that in the latter, by a regulation to be made, no person will be allowed more than a pint of wine a day. The coffee-room in the prison is to be pulled down, and all extravagance prevented. The rules are shortly expected to be issued.

ALLOWANCE FOR PICKING UP DROWNED BODIES.—At an inquest, held on Monday, before the coroner for London, at the vestry-room of St. John's, Horsleydown, the forman, a licensed victualler, stated that a waterman had mentioned to him that day that he saw a corpse floating down the river, and abstained from picking it up because the allowance of half-a-crown would not remunerate him for the trouble he should have. The jury concurred in considering the allowance too small, and that the public advantage required that it should be increased. The coroner said he was always anxious to do what the interest of the public required, and he should in future allow five shillings for bringing on shore a dead body; and more than that in cases where unusual circumstances, or more than ordinary trouble, entitled the parties to it.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PLANET STEAMER.—On Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, the Planet, a Gravesend steamer, belonging to the Star Company, left London-bridge wharf, with nearly 100 passengers on board. She had not proceeded far before it was discovered that the deck in the neighbourhood of the boilers was unusually hot, and that the vessel was on fire. Soon afterwards smoke ascended from the engine-room in large quantities; the passengers became greatly alarmed; and the captain brought up without delay to the tier off Alderman's stairs, Lower East Smithfield, when the Planet was made fast to the Duke of Cornwall, a Dublin steam-ship. The pumps of the Cornwall were put in requisition, and Captain Fisher, the superintending harbour-master, and the crew of a Thames police galley, with George Judge, their inspector, went on board to render assistance. The flames, fortunately, were extinguished before they had extended beyond the deck. While the fire was raging, Captain Smith, the master of the Vesper, another Star steamer, came on board, and found the boilers nearly red hot, and very little water in them, owing to some neglect on the part of the engineer or his assistants, and upon asking for an explanation, none could be afforded. Inspector Judge, of the Thames police, while assisting to put out the fire, was severely burnt

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

The American news which has arrived by the Britannia is of the utmost importance, and does fairly bring us a source of political congratulation from abroad to quicken our anxiety to promote peace and civilization at home. The perilous boundary question it would seem is at length settled, and no more desirable result could be achieved by British diplomacy, provided it were achieved honourably—as we feel convinced it has been in every sense of the word—and with fair and mutual concession on the part of both nations.

The question, although apparently simple in itself, and seemingly, in the case of the King of Holland, long back decided by arbitration, has been used as a sort of seaton by diplomatists on both sides of the Atlantic to keep open a political sore, which expediency might make available in contingency to either party for the purposes of war, but which justice, humanity, and common sense have long since desired to see permanently healed. If Lord Ashburton has really effected this he has proved a good surgeon; he has applied the bandage and not the lancet; and he has succeeded in binding up a wound which has been left lacerated and bleeding more than blind politicians would believe. We are of those who think that half the ambition of uninsulated Europe may have its direction altered, and some of its impulses rebuked, by the fact which has come to greet us from the transatlantic world. Much mischief will be silenced; many intrigues will be paralysed; and some unruly tyranny struck dumb. The boundary question was always one of wider compass than it entered into the mind of the general public to conceive. When it formed the subject of special consideration by the Chamber of Commerce at Sheffield, and Mr. Urquhart drew up his private report, the few copies of it which were printed and circulated staid all who read them. They afforded a marvellous



on one of his hands. It will be recollected that the Medway steamer, belonging to the same company, caught fire a few years ago, lower down the river, and was burnt to the water's edge; and the Planet would probably have shared the same fate, if the fire had not been discovered so early as it was, and immediate assistance rendered.

**FURIOUS DRIVING.**—For some months past the neighbourhood of Islington and Holloway has been the scene of much excitement, in consequence of the opposition maintained between the omnibuses of Mrs. Wilson and Messrs. Colson, and more than once the lives of the passengers have been put in jeopardy as the result. On Tuesday one of the omnibuses ran over a person at the Blue Coat Boy, near the Angel, and inflicted injuries, which will most probably soon cost the sufferer his life.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—Last week an attempt at suicide was made by Captain Beechcroft, at his residence in Mary-street, Hampstead-road, by cutting his throat with a razor, in his bedroom. Surgical assistance being procured, the wound was sewed up, and some faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. The unfortunate gentleman is between 50 and 60 years of age, and was a resident in the East Indies many years.

**A FEMALE FOUND DROWNED.**—On Tuesday, the body of a female, apparently about 40 years of age, was found dead in the Regent's Canal, in the parish of Stepney. She was four feet in height, of fair complexion, had brown hair, and was dressed in a half-mourning gown, coloured shawl, green silk bonnet, black boots, and white stockings, one of which had the name of Barret, or Blessett, marked on it. The body was taken to the Ben Johnson public-house, Stepney.

**COACH ACCIDENT.**—An accident occurred on Monday evening to the Hendon and Mill-hill coach, on its return from town. When descending Golders-hill, on the north side of Hampstead-heath, the coach, drawn by three horses, came in contact with a fly, which the driver had drawn across the road on the wrong side, and which he neglected to draw aside, notwithstanding the repeated calls to him by the driver of the coach to do so; the consequence was, the immediate upset of the coach, for the shock, which was not sufficient to overthrow the fly (a common one-horse heath fly), broke the pole short asunder at its junction with the bed of the carriage. Most providentially the first plunge of the horses forced the traces over the roller bolts, and they were clear of the coach. The passengers thus escaped certain destruction.

**FIRE.**—Shortly before three o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Leadbetter, joiner, Belvidere-place, Borough-road, behind the Queen's Bench Prison. Various engines soon arrived. After some time the firemen extinguished the flames, but not before considerable damage was done. The fire originated in the drying room. The damage will amount to nearly £200, and is not insured. The same premises were damaged by fire three months since.—About half-past two a fire was discovered raging in the timber-yard of Mr. Blower, in Paul-street, Finsbury. Engines arrived, but were not wanted. The police had extinguished the fire in the interim. The loss is trifling, and is insured.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

**CHATSWORTH.**—Among the fashionables now visiting the Duke of Devonshire here are—the Marquis of Normanby, Hon. G. H. and Lady Louisa Cavendish, Right Hon. F. Leveson Gower, Lady Elizabeth Grey, Lady Webster, Matthew Webster, Esq., of the Rifle Brigade, D. Burton, Esq., &c. The Duke's drawing-room band has just arrived from London, and preparations are making for a grand fete.

The Duke of Sussex has left Kensington-palace for Alton Towers, to honour the Earl of Shrewsbury with a visit.

Earl de Grey, at the date of the last despatches, had left Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, where he had accompanied the King of Hanover, for Frankfurt. His lordship is expected to arrive in St. James's-square at the close of the ensuing week.

Louis Philippe's daughter, the Princess Clementine, whose hand was sought in marriage by a Prince of Saxe Coburg, asked three months to reflect. The time specified has just expired, and the Princess has answered in the negative.—*Letter in the Post.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge went to Coombe Wood on Saturday, and spent the day shooting. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to his residence at Kew.

**HANOVER, Sept. 8.**—His Majesty the King continues to grow better, and left his bed to-day. The convalescence continuing, no more bulletins will be issued. Dusseldorf, 6th Sept. 1842.—C. BERING, Dr.

We hear that Prince Esterhazy is expected to prolong his stay at Dover for some days longer, for the advantage of the marine baths. His Excellency will proceed to Middleton Park shortly after his arrival in town, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Jersey.

**WOBURN ABBEY.**—No day is yet named for the reception of the distinguished visitors who are expected. It is probable, however, that the Duke of Cambridge, Prince George, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Clementina Villiers, will arrive on Saturday or Monday next.

**WINDSOR, Tuesday.**—It is now considered as not at all improbable that her Majesty's sojourn in the north will be so prolonged beyond the time originally fixed upon for the departure of the court, as to delay the period of the arrival of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert at the Castle until the middle of next week.

The preliminaries of a marriage are said to be arranged between the Marquis of Blandford and the Lady Fanny Vane Stewart, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry; but as the noble Lord is still a minor, the nuptials will be deferred until after his Lordship comes of age, which will be in June next.

Sir Robert Peel is expected to join Lady Peel and family at Drayton Park at the close of the week, from attending on her Majesty during her tour in Scotland. Sir Robert will entertain a select party at Drayton, the first week in the ensuing month, to enjoy the sport of pheasant-shooting over his well-stocked preserves.

The Bishop of Barbadoes had an interview with Lord Stanley on Tuesday at the Colonial Office.

Despatches from the Governor of British Guiana were received at the Colonial Office this week.

The Earl of Auckland and the Hon. Miss Eden have left Eden-

lodge, late Gore-house, on a visiting tour. The Hon. Miss Fanny Eden is staying on a visit to her sister, the Dowager Countess of Buckinghamshire, at Blackheath.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family are not expected to return to town till the middle of November.

Lord Ribblesdale and the Earl of Durham have been both pursuing their studies under the Rev. Mr. Joyce, at Dorking.

The works in progress for the erection of a new royal Conservatory at Buckingham Palace have been suspended. The splendid furniture in the state apartments has been covered up, and some of the rooms dismantled, as, according to present arrangements of the Court, her Majesty and her illustrious family will not come to town until the latter end of January.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by the Baroness Ahlefeldt and Baron Knesebeck, arrived in town on Wednesday morning from Kew. Her Royal Highness visited and inspected St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. The Princess also paid a visit to the Pantheon. Her Royal Highness, attended by Baroness Ahlefeldt, returned to Kew in the afternoon.

His Serene Highness Prince Esterhazy returns to town to prepare for the reception of his Imperial Highness the Archduke of Austria. The Archduke, after visiting Portsmouth, will come to town on the 20th to pay his respects to her Majesty at Windsor. His Imperial Highness has come to England to visit the marvels of the naval art we possess, and to fit himself for the command of those armaments of Austria in which he has already distinguished himself in an inferior rank.

#### FROM OUR LATE EDITION OF LAST WEEK. THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

**EDINBURGH, Tuesday.**—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the royal cortege, left Dalkeith Palace before nine for Queensferry; and arrived at Newhall at eleven, where the royal party embarked on board the Queen Margaret steamer. Only the Prince and two ladies accompanied her Majesty in the boat, which bore her from the shore of Lothian, and which took a westward sweep for a considerable distance, partly perhaps to obtain a view of the surrounding beauties on either bank of the Forth, and partly to afford time for the embarkation of the other official attendants, and the carriages by another boat, which cut right across, and having landed at the North Ferry its passengers and freight, left the quay, while the boat with her Majesty on board, after sailing eastward beyond Inchgarvy, neared the pier, and disembarked at twelve o'clock at noon, the royal steamer firing a salute, and the gathering on the quay and heights of North Ferry greeting the landing by signals which we could see but not hear.

**PERTH, Wednesday.**—The towns and villages through which the royal cortege had to pass in her Majesty's journey northward, vied with each other in decorations and devices in honour of the Queen. At the confines of the county, and about ten miles distant from Perth, the road intersects the Ochill hills, through Glenfarg. The Farg, an inconsiderable mountain rivulet, meanders down the glen to which it gives its name: and so narrow is the pass, that in many places there is barely room for the road and the brook to keep clear of each other. Emerging from this defile, the luxuriant and richly variegated vale of the Earn opens gradually upon the view. This fertile and delightful strath is enlivened and enriched by the mansions of the nobility and gentry, exhibiting all that cultivation and refined taste can add to natural fertility and beauty. Her Majesty kept the Great North-road, cutting right across the valley until the cortege reached its verge, then turning off by the base of the northern hills, proceeded to Dupplin Castle, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoull, which was reached at two o'clock. In this splendid mansion the Queen did the noble family the honour to partake of a sumptuous *déjeuner*. Dupplin Castle commands one of the best views of the valley of the Earn, both to the east and west. A deputation of the town-council, consisting of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and city clerks, was received at Dupplin, and had the honour of presenting an address to the Queen.

From Dupplin en route eastward to Perth the most striking and prominent object is Mordan, or Moncrieffe-hill. Lifting the eye off this delightful scene, and following the course of the river, the ancient city of Perth arrests the attention, with its stately bridge, its towering steeples and spires standing out in bold relief.

Beyond Perth, and on the opposite bank of the river, stands the ancient Royal Palace of Scone, once the residence of the Scottish monarchs, and still a princely fabric, peering out of the thickly-wooded policies in which it is embedded. Here the sovereigns of Scotland were crowned in days of yore; and with many interesting events in civil and ecclesiastical history Scone is intimately connected. As the eye stretches northward, the distant views assume an Alpine sublimity and magnificence. First, the lower range of the Grampians borders the expansive plain in the body of the scene, and then behind them rise, in towering grandeur, the lofty summits of the upper range, until the view is bounded by their cloud-piercing peaks. Never was this sublime and splendid scene beheld by human eye under more auspicious circumstances than it was this day seen by Queen Victoria. The sun had now reached the far west, casting his rays over the enchanting scene, and producing the perfection of light and shade on its hills and plains; and a full tide of the Tay, bearing on its bosom vessels of various burden, all glittering and gay in honour of the royal visitant.

Descending from this delightful eminence, the Queen approached the ancient city of Perth, through the avenue which intersects the South Inch, one of the city parks. At the South Port the Queen was received by the magistrates and town-council, and the Lord Provost, in elegant court attire, presented the keys of the city, which were graciously received and returned by the Sovereign. The gates of the city were now thrown open, and her Majesty and retinue passed through under a magnificent triumphal arch which had been erected for the occasion. The magistrates and council, in carriages guarded by the high constables, escorted the Sovereign and retinue through the city, passing through Prince's-street, St. John's-street, and George-street, to the bridge. Every opening in the streets was fitted up with platforms, and every window crowded with a well-dressed and joyful population. As her Majesty passed along, the densely thronged multitude rent the air with their deafening cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs from the casements indicated the universal joy. Her Majesty appeared in excellent spirits, and received and returned the congratulations with much condescension and grace. The multitude which passed into Perth from all quarters during the night, and throughout the course of the day, was beyond all precedent. Not fewer than from 40,000 to 50,000 strangers were added to the population. In the evening 500 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the County-hall in honour of the royal visit, while bonfires and coloured lights illumined the neighbouring heights. Her Majesty honoured the Earl of Mansfield by dining at Scone Palace, at eight o'clock. She is to sleep in the same royal residence. May she enjoy "pleasing dreams and slumbers light."

**Scone Palace.**—Her Majesty left Scone Palace at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Dunkeld at half-past one. The carriage stopped in the Bowling Green, and her Majesty

having alighted, took the arm of Prince Albert, and slowly walked round the green, manifesting, by her gratified looks, the admiration with which she beheld the gallant array of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, who had assembled to the number of not less than a thousand, all clad in "the garb of old Gael." The spectacle was of the most animating description; and the bells rang a merry peal in honour of the illustrious pair. Having changed horses, the Royal carriage proceeded on its route to Taymouth castle, amidst continued acclamations.

**BUSHY-PARK.**—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager having, by the advice of her physicians, decided on passing the winter in the south of England, the mansion and grounds of Lord de Mauley, called Canford-park, have been taken by her Majesty for two years.

**ACCIDENTS.**—On Friday afternoon two accidents occurred to the workmen employed in Water-lane, Fleet-street. Some portion of the sewer in progress had been completed, and while one of the labourers was in the act of refilling the opening, a wheelbarrow of clay slipped from his hand, and fell on a bricklayer named Scroggins, who was engaged at a depth of 25 feet from the surface, inflicting a severe wound on the back of his head. This poor fellow had scarcely been removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital before another labourer, named Manning, received very severe injuries from a hod of bricks falling upon him through the carelessness of a man employed in conveying them into the sewer.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BLOOMSBURY.**—On Thursday night, after the family of Mr. William Ostell, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, had retired to bed, they were aroused by the police constable with an alarm of fire. The inmates endeavoured to effect an escape by the street door, but from the shop and landing-place being on fire, they were compelled to get out at the top of the house. The engines from Crown-street, High Holborn, Farringdon-street, and others, quickly attended, and from the good supply of water obtained, they were instantly put into operation. By these means the upper part of Mr. Ostell's premises were saved, but nearly the whole of the valuable contents of the shop were destroyed. Mr. Ostell is insured in the Sun Fire-office. The property destroyed is estimated at £800.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT PRESTON.**—Information was received at Bow-street on Friday of a robbery having been committed in Preston, to the amount of nearly £2000. It appears that the property, which consists entirely of notes, was enclosed in a maroon-coloured pocket-book, which was stolen from the pocket of a gentleman, whilst walking in the streets of that town. The numbers and amount of the stolen notes are known and published. A reward of £100 is offered for the apprehension of the offenders and the restoration of the property.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. CARTER.**—Another accident occurred to Mr. Carter, the rival of Van Amburgh, on Tuesday evening, which has incapacitated him from appearing on the succeeding nights at the English Opera-house. In the piece called *The Lion King*, Mr. Carter had to encounter a lion and other animals confined in a cage. On Tuesday night, on Mr. Carter entering the cage, the lord of the forest made a sudden spring, and before Mr. Carter had time to prevent him, seized him by the hand with his teeth. Mr. Carter commenced striking him with all his might with the butt-end of a whip. The audience applauded most vociferously, little thinking that it was a combat in reality. The scene was dropped; and Mr. Carter, having bound a handkerchief round his arm, left the cage, the animal growling at him as he went out. He was attended by Mr. Braine, a surgeon. This is the second time Mr. Carter has been bitten by the same animal within the last week.

**SUICIDE AT WATERLOO BRIDGE.**—At an early hour on Thursday morning, a female about 25 years of age, dressed in fashionable style, committed a most determined act of suicide, by throwing herself into the river from the first arch on the Middlesex side of Waterloo-bridge. She had a few words with a gentleman immediately previous to her committing the rash act. A reward has been offered for the recovery of the body, but up to 10 o'clock last night it had not been found. Jealousy is said to be the cause. Her name is unknown, but she resided in Webber-street, Lambeth.

**COOMBS AND NEWELL.**—The great sculler's match for £100 between these men, was decided on Thursday. The men to row from Westminster-bridge to Putney. They started at a quarter past four, and Newell took the lead, which he increased at Wandsworth to 150 yards, and then shipped a wave which filled his wherry, and she went down, Newell having just time to get into his cutter. Coombes then rowed close in shore, and arrived at Putney a few minutes before five, winning the match, much to the disappointment of Newell.

**SALFORD SESSIONS, Wednesday.**—Sentences have been passed on several of the late rioters. They were placed in batches before the chairman and bench of magistrates; and after being addressed by the chairman, received sentences, varying from two years' imprisonment to one month, and finding sureties for good behaviour.

**POLICE.—THAMES OFFICE.**—On Thursday Captain Philip Partridge, late master of the ship Jarrow, of Liverpool, was brought before Mr. Ballantine for final examination, charged with the wilful murder of three Spanish seamen on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. The prisoner was formally committed to Newgate for trial at the next Old Bailey sessions.

**BOW-STREET.**—James Samuel Brown, a clerk in the General Post-office, was committed for trial, for having forged Post-office money-orders.

William Parry has been brought up at Union-hall, charged with stabbing Elizabeth Diggle, and inflicting a severe wound on her arm. He was committed on the charge.

Edith Rouse was re-examined at Guildhall, charged with stealing three diamond rings, valued £40, the property of Mrs. Greenhaugh, of Smithfield-bars. A further remand was made.

**UNION-HALL.**—A timber-dealer and wharfinger, named Daniel Good, was remanded for further examination, on suspicion of uttering a forged bill of £163 13s. 9d., purporting to be accepted by Evans, Brothers, and Co., Three Cranes Wharf.

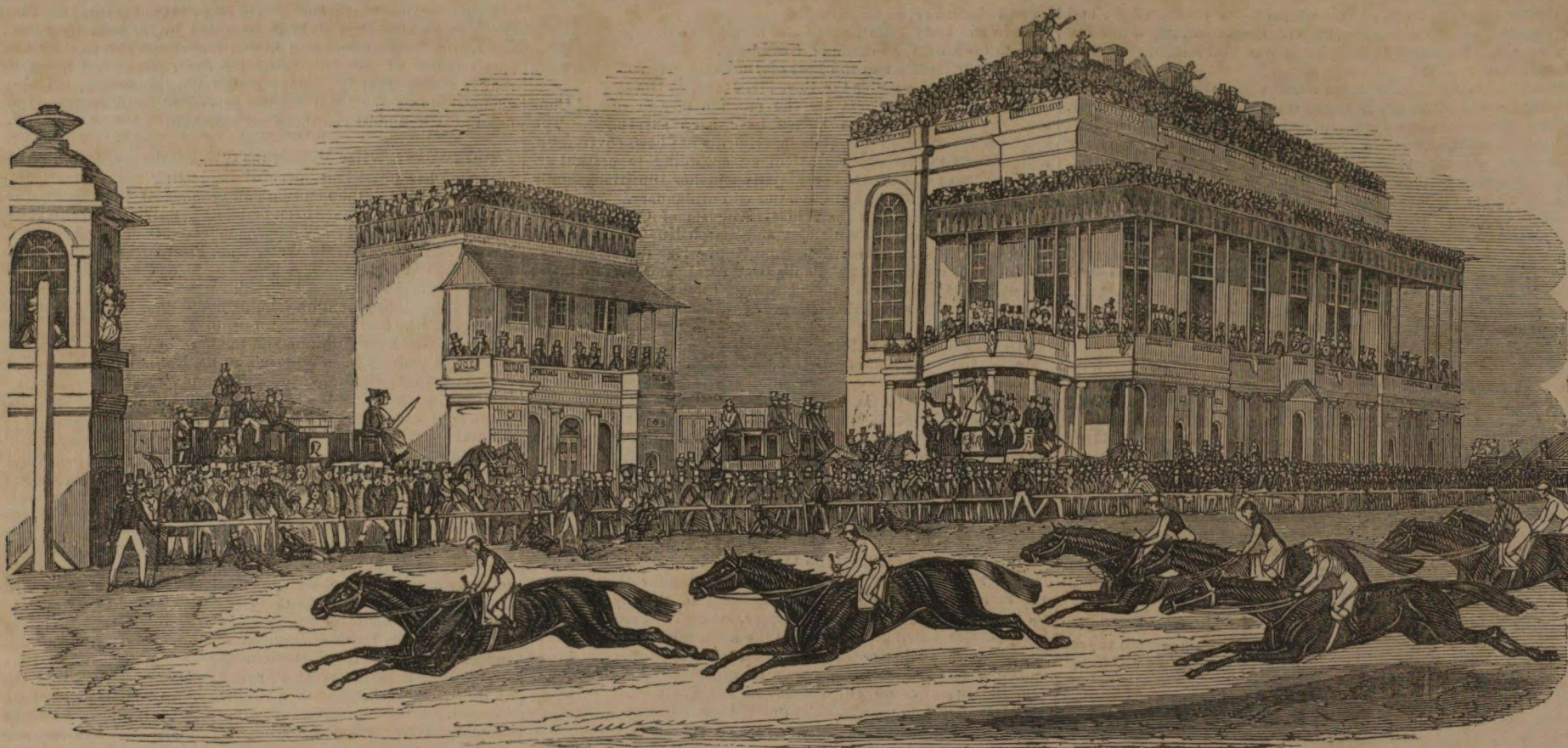
Several paupers of the Greenwich Union were brought up at the police-office of that town on Thursday, charged with disorderly conduct there, and purposely tearing their clothes to pieces, leaving themselves naked in the ward. Three were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, three for 21 days, and the remainder for 14 days, in Maidstone gaol.

A letter from Frankfort of the 1st instant states that the King of Hanover had followed the example of the ex-King of the Netherlands, and married, towards the close of the last month, the widow of the President Beulwitz.

**MADRID, Sept. 1.**—This being the second anniversary of the grand Pronunciamiento of 1840, which is looked upon as the birthday of the present Government, it was celebrated with becoming solemnity.

**CHEMNITZ, Sept. 1.**—We have just received the melancholy intelligence that the town of Sayda was this morning burnt to the ground, with the exception of 20 houses. A report states that Tetschen is in flames, and several hundred acres of forest.—*Hamburg papers, Sept. 6.*





DONCASTER GRAND STAND.—THE ST. LEGER RACE.

## THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER RACE.

A race! a race! at rapid pace,  
And Doncaster is now the place,  
Upon the best of courses.  
For Doncaster their speed men spur,  
It will make many a *donkey stir*,  
E'en let alone the horses!

Oh! many a man ere this day week,  
Although no *ditcher's* fate he'd seek,  
Will wish he'd been a *hedger*!  
And through our brain a thought will range,  
That there'll be an uncommon change  
In *cash books*, through this *Ledger*!

The man who looks you thro' and thro',  
With "I'm as good a man as you"—  
A flash, bold, slang, dead-setter,  
Will drop his chops, and mutter, "Pish,  
As good as you!—I only wish  
I'd never been a *better*!"

The horses start:—Where's Rosalind?  
*There's Seahorse*!—such seahorse you'll find  
As proves at sea on few decks!  
The *Post* calls Rosalind a host,  
But Rosalind's not near the *post*!  
And what becomes of *Judex*?

Where's Attila?—what *nowhere* found!  
The odds are veering round and round;  
How hard a prophet's fate is!  
Oh, Attila, thy heels are light!  
But, being fairly out of sight,  
Why what becomes of *Vates*?

Where is the Queen Victoria? where!  
Why, in the Highlands, taking air.

Ha! then a million on it!  
If she's in any Scottish place,  
The little mare that wins the race  
Is sure to be *Blue Bonnet*!

Ay! there she is! the mare has won  
For Scotland and Lord Eglinton  
A triumph for the North.  
Most gallantly she cantered in,  
And thought it *Policy* to win  
As *first*, instead of *Forth*!

They say her jockey, by the bye,  
Is nothing but a living *Lye*;  
And not a soul can doubt it.  
But we affirm, upon our word,  
That no *lie* ever yet was heard,  
With so much *truth* about it.

Now, brother Prophets, mind your eye,  
While we propound this prophecy,  
And wisdom sure begins it.  
We here predict of the next race,  
The horse that has the foremost place,  
Will be the horse that wins it!

\* Mr. Forth's Policy started.

## THE DONCASTER CUP.

The subject for the Doncaster prize for this year is the battle of Richard and Saladin at Azostas, where, according to the historian Badakin, the lion-hearted Plantagenet, who was everywhere in the field, not only as a most skilful commander, but as one of the bravest of soldiers, is supposed to have met Saladin; but whether this be historically correct or not, the poets of every country, having eulogized their favourite heroes of the Crusades by placing them in combat with the hero of the east, as Scott's Sir Kenneth, the Conrad of Germany, Charles Martel, &c., give ample poetic license for this production—without naming Cooper's spirited painting of the same subject; though, were it perfectly ideal, the beauty of the group

would be an excuse quite sufficient for its composition. The fiery war-horse of Richard has in the charge overthrown the lighter Arab steed of Saladin, which, from some wound in the shock, is shown in the agonies of death, with great effect and truth to nature; whilst the agile Saladin, nothing daunted by his fall, is seen reaching over his prostrate horse in graceful but vigorous attitude, watching to take ample vengeance on Richard, whose manly figure, seated firmly (as a rock) on his horse, rampant over the body of the fallen steed, is well prepared with a giant grasp of his deadly axe for a closer approach.



The contrast of costume in the flowing drapery of Saladin with the close coat-mail of Richard—the graceful form of the former with the herculean figure of the latter—the dying horse with the life and vigour of the other, renders this one of the most beautiful groups we have seen; and such strict attention has been given to the detail of all this, that we are at once led to the subject. The prize is the selection and gift of the Earl of Chesterfield, and from the manufactory of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt. Height of group, 2 ft. 4 in.; weight, 495 oz. A detail of the Doncaster Cup will be found in p. 302.

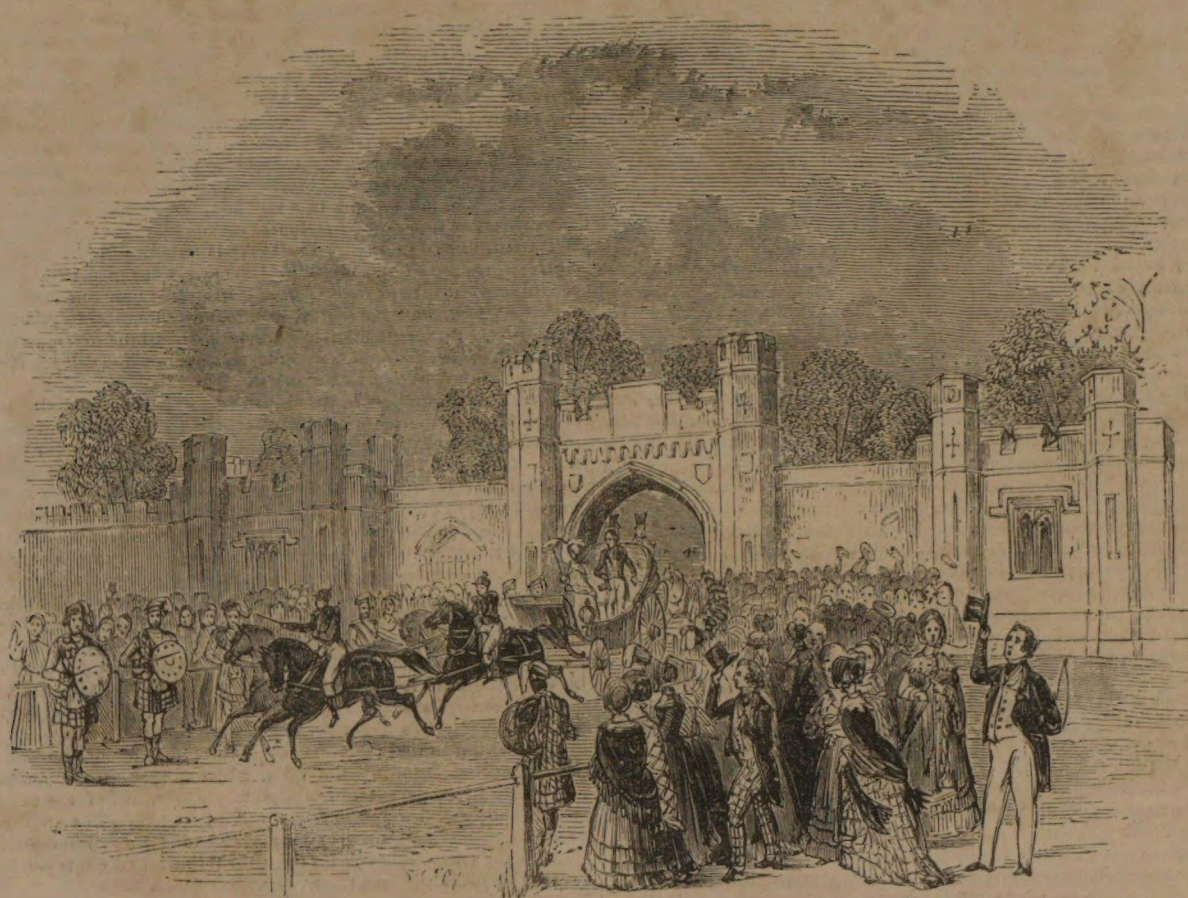
**NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—This triennial festival commenced on Monday last by the performance of the customary rehearsal. The orchestra is formed of the leading instrumentalists from the metropolis, whilst the choral band, numbering nearly 300 persons, are from the different choral associations in the town and neighbourhood. The principal vocalists are Madame Caradori Allan, Signora Pacini, Miss Hawes, and Miss Rainforth; Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Balfe, and Signor Rubini. Mr. F. Cramer leads, and Mr. Edward Taylor conducts. The selections for the evening concerts include the favourite overtures of Mozart, Spohr, Weber, and Cherubini, and the best-known symphonies of Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn. Mendelssohn is altogether overlooked, which, as he is now admitted to be the greatest oratorio, overture, concerto, and symphony composer of living musicians, is a matter of some astonishment. The rehearsal of this morning was occupied with the performance of a new oratorio of Spohr, entitled *The Fall of Babylon*, and an altered arrangement of the oratorio of *Samson*, by Handel. The *Samson* of Handel has been entirely re-arranged by Mr. Edward Taylor, and appears with advantage. Some good choruses are introduced from Handel's other oratorios, and so also some songs from his less known works. The chorus-singers seem to have enjoyed excellent rehearsals, and the talent of the band is unquestionable. The performances, therefore, are likely to afford a high and rare treat to the lovers of music in this musical part of England.

**REDUCTION OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.**—It is now certain, although no bill has yet finally passed Congress, that the army will be reduced.



BUCK SHOOTING IN THE HIGHLANDS.





THE QUEEN LEAVING THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL'S.

## THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

At three o'clock on Wednesday her Majesty took her departure from Dunkeld, when a royal salute was again fired from the battery. The royal *cortège* was accompanied by a guard of Lord Glenlyon's Highlanders, sixty in number, each carrying a Lochaber axe, and preceded by eight Highland pipers. Her Majesty seemed highly delighted with the animating scene, and smiled and bowed in return to the cheers of the assembled multitude as she passed. A bonfire was kindled on Birnam Hill on Tuesday evening, and a young lad who had joined some others in a little frolic in kicking an old pan, rolled down a precipice of upwards of 100 feet. He was found at the bottom apparently lifeless, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

## HER MAJESTY AT TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

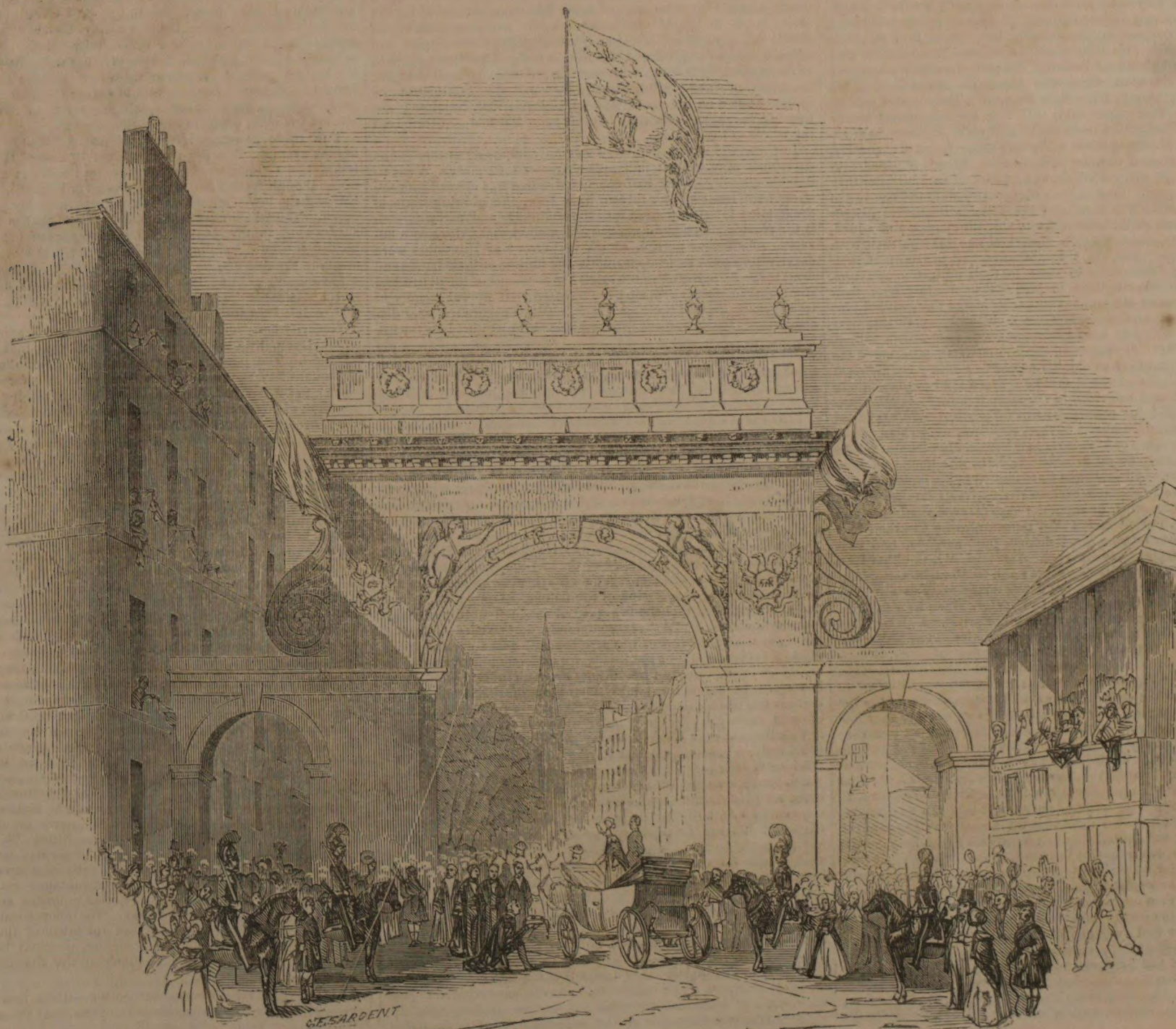
Taymouth was a scene of the greatest bustle, animation, and excitement on Wednesday, the day of her Majesty's expected arrival. From a very early hour the population poured in from all quarters. Vehicles of every description, groaning with loads of passengers, and troops of pedestrians, were wending their way to Taymouth—many from very distant parts—from Greenock, Dumbarton, Inverary, Oban, Inverness-shire, Forfarshire, Banff, Aberdeenshire, and from the metropolis of Perthshire, the Fair City, in great numbers. At half-past twelve o'clock, the Breadalbane Highlanders were marched to the front of the Castle, and underwent a review; and a finer body of men, about 200, could not well be selected in any part of Scotland. They were divided into five companies. The first company, with their swords and targets, had a very splendid appearance; while the light company were dressed

as foresters, in shepherd tartan dresses, kilts of course, and had firelocks. This company was also much admired, as indeed were the whole corps, and especially the grenadiers, a giant parcel of men. At half-past two, a body of about sixty men, from the estate of Menzies, elegantly dressed in Menzies' uniform, came forward under the leadership of their chief, Sir Neil Menzies of that ilk, Bart., and took their stations on the lawn; and also about thirty men from Mr. Menzies of Chesthill's property. The different companies were liberally provided with pipers, flags, &c. The Menzies' company had two very elegant banners of white silk, one of which had the Menzies' arms, and the other "God save the Queen." There was an endless variety of designs on the Breadalbane flags. A company of the 92nd Regt., and a number of the 6th Dragoon Guards, were also on the ground. The target men were drawn up in a circular line in the front of the colonnade, and the dragoons were stationed at the west corner of the main body of the castle, immediately behind them. The marquees were to the left, and drawn out on both sides of the carriage-way. On the west side, in front of the new wing, were the foresters, while the 92nd were placed immediately opposite the main entrance and on the south of the square, and having the other companies of the Breadalbane men on their right and left. In this position they awaited her Majesty's arrival.

At five o'clock a flag was hoisted on the top of the Crag of Dule, as a signal that the Queen was approaching. At twenty minutes to six her Majesty entered the elegant triumphal arch at the front of the Castle, and, escorted by a party of the Carbineers, drove slowly along in her open carriage and four, followed by six other carriages and four, and several pair of single-horse vehicles. The cheering of the many thousands who lined the road along rolled on to the vast multitude who were assembled on the lawn, and who joined in the universal hurrah—nine times nine—to which the surrounding hills re-echoed. She alighted at the main door of the princely abode at sixteen minutes to six, when a royal salute was fired, and the royal standard—brought from England for the special purpose—was substituted for the Breadalbane flag on the top of the Castle.

The Breadalbane Highlanders were ranged on the lawn in front of the Castle, and the marquis stood in front, about 150 yards in advance of his men. As soon as the Queen approached, the marquis called out, "Highlanders, attention!" and all followed the marquis in giving the grand salute. When her Majesty entered the Castle, she was conducted to the balcony by the marquis, when the Highlanders gave nine hearty Highland cheers. Her Majesty and Prince Albert immediately made their appearance on the balcony, when the cheering was again resumed, and graciously acknowledged. She then retired within, and the vast multitude thereafter dispersed, to assemble again in the evening to witness the fireworks. The dinner took place at eight o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert occupying the centre of the table, the Marquis of Breadalbane on the left of her Majesty, and the Marchioness on the right of Prince Albert. In front of the Castle there were platforms erected, where Highland dances took place by torch-light, and her Majesty witnessed them from the balcony. On the lawn were the words, "Welcome, Victoria and Albert," in transparent lamps, which had a magnificent effect. The fort on the hill, opposite the Castle, was covered with variegated lamps, and bonfires blazed on every promontory. Many of the trees were hung with lamps, which gave the grounds quite the effect of a fairy land. Mr. Menzies, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. G. Campbell, of Front, and many other gentlemen,

(continued on page 300.)



THE QUEEN'S ENTRY INTO THE CITY OF PERTH.



## PROVINCIAL.

**BUXTON.**—On Sunday last, an earnest and a powerful appeal was made in St. John's Church, to a highly respectable audience, by the Rev. Robert Pennyman Hull, B.A., incumbent of this place, for the benefit of the charity fund for the relief of the infirm poor, resorting to the Baths at Buxton, when the sum of £29 8s. 2d. was collected.

**LEAMINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.**—During the past week—three days of which were devoted to the attractive sports of Warwick races, and their accompanying amusements—the principal hotels here were quite besieged with visitors, and the town, generally, extremely full of company. Among the nobility and gentry who took up their quarters at Leamington were the Duke of Beaufort, the Earls of Chesterfield, Wilton, Howth, Miltown, &c.; Lords G. Bentinck, Ossulston, Forester, Seymour, Oranmore, Bagot, A. Lennox, C. Beauclerk, Lindsay, &c.; Hon. Captain Rous, M.P., Hon. Colonel Anson, M.P. Rubini's farewell concert, at the Music Hall, on Saturday morning last, was very fully and most fashionably attended, nearly 400 persons being present, including Lord and Lady Leith and family, with a large party from Stoneleigh Abbey, where a numerous circle of distinguished visitors had been hospitably entertained during the week, his Lordship having acted as one of the stewards at the races. Much disappointment has been felt at the *sine die* postponement of another concert intended to have been given on the 20th inst., and for which Madame Grisi, Signori Ernesta Grisi, the Lablaches, Mario, &c., had been engaged, but which has been unavoidably abandoned, owing to the indisposition of the unrivalled *prima donna*. The Leamington grand dahlia show, at the commencement of the week, produced a most pleasing exhibition.

**DUEL.**—A hostile meeting took place at Tenby, on Tuesday morning, in a field near the town, between C. Wells, Esq. (the mayor) and Capt. Freeling (son of the late Sir Francis Freeling). Two shots were exchanged, but happily without effect.

**TYRANNICAL ABUSE IN DOVER GAOL.**—At the Dover police-court, James Fitzjames and Edward Gladstone, comedians, were charged by Frederick Fox Cooper with assaulting him on the previous evening. The charge being proved against Fitzjames, he was fined 10s., including costs. The same parties were then charged with threatening the life of Mr. Cooper that morning, and were required to find two sureties in £20 each to keep the peace for two months, and in default were committed. They found bail after being confined three or four hours. From this incarceration arose a charge on their part against the gaoler and turnkey of Dover gaol, for exceeding their duty in causing their hair to be cropped after the fashion of common felons during the short time they were in their custody while bail was procuring, according to the decision above. The magistrates met on Friday to investigate the case, when Mr. Bass appeared as the solicitor for the complainants, and submitted that, although, in order to bring the matter before the justices, he had advised the parties to take out summons for assaults, the proper course would be to treat the matter as one involving a tyrannical excess of duty on the part of the officers,—to which course the magistrates assented.—Mr. Fitzjames was sworn, and stated, that on being placed in custody till they found bail, they amused themselves with singing the song of "All's Lost," when the gaoler came to them, and threatened, if they did not leave off singing, to place them where they would not get bail for three days. He then made them take off their coats and hats, and tucked up their shirt sleeves. After this their hair was cropped short, by order of the gaoler. They were placed among the debtors, but were ordered not to speak. The turnkey told them that they must pick oakum, or go without their dinner. He (Mr. Fitzjames) declined both. The gaoler threatened that if they did not conform to the rules of the prison, they would be publicly whipped. He clearly understood that if he did not pick oakum he would have no dinner. The gaoler's manner was such as to intimidate him. Gladstone asked the surgeon if it was necessary they should have their hair cut. The surgeon said he thought not. The gaoler said, "If you do not submit to the rules, you will be placed upon bread and water." They both remonstrated with the gaoler on having their hair cut; and Mr. Gladstone requested him to wait till their friends returned with bail. Their hair was cut off about a quarter of an hour after they were put into gaol. One of their friends stated, in the hearing of the gaoler, that he would go and get bail for them.—Mr. Gladstone corroborated the statement of Mr. Fitzjames, and added, that they expostulated with the officers not to take off their hair, as they would be bailed in a few minutes, and the want of their hair would be detrimental to them in their profession as actors. To this the turnkey replied, in jest, that he would cut off their heads if the gaoler bid him.—The gaoler stated that, while in his house he heard a noise some time after the complainants were locked up, on which he went to the gaol, and found them bellowing and singing. He informed them that if they infringed the rules of the prison they would be placed in solitary confinement for three days. He admitted that he ordered the complainants to be "cropped," and subjected to the same treatment as other prisoners committed for misdemeanour. They had been examined by Mr. Coleman, the surgeon of the gaol. They were clean. They neither of them asked to have their hair left on. He told Macdonald to treat these men as misdemeanants. He was bound to take their description. All prisoners were treated in the same way, and the rules of the prison left him no alternative. Persons of the higher classes of society, he said, had been served similarly; and instanced a Mr. Baring and a Mr. Beresford, who had their hair cropped in Dover gaol.—Mr. Coleman, jun., surgeon, had examined the complainants in gaol. He told Mr. Coulthard he should treat them as other prisoners; and he thought the gaoler did quite right. He did not say it was unnecessary to cut their hair. He thought it was about two o'clock when he examined them. They were treated the same as other prisoners. He saw no harshness exercised towards them by the gaoler. The gaoler did not tell him for what complainants were committed.—Mr. Robins said he went to the gaol to offer bail about three o'clock.—Mr. Fitzjames said, "There was no noise: we merely sang."—One of the justices said, the case for their consideration was, whether the officers had exceeded their duty; and, if not, whether they had been harsh in the exercise of it.—Mr. Bass submitted that they had done both; that they ought not to have entrapped the surgeon into an order to treat these gentlemen as other prisoners, without having informed him that they were only waiting for bail; that they had evidently knowledge that bail was about to be given, as a person, in the hearing of the gaoler, had told the parties that he would go and fetch bail; and that the necessity of the case did not require any such severity as had been used; and he then left the case to the decision of the Bench, quite confident that they would, as well for the sake of justice as for the honour of the town, prevent the perpetration of such outrages by their officers.—The Court was then cleared, and after being in deliberation a considerable time, the parties were called in, and the Mayor said the Bench had, after well weighing the evidence, come to the conclusion that the governor of the gaol was perfectly justified in ordering the hair of the prisoners to be cut off, and therefore they dismissed the case.

**DOVER, Sept. 12.**—This morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Russell, inspector of prisons, entered upon an investigation of this case at the

goal of Dover. There was a full bench of magistrates in attendance. The inquiry, however, was conducted privately, and, therefore, we are unable to give a detail of the proceedings. From what has transpired, however, we understand that the evidence of Messrs. Fitzjames and Gladstone, and the gaoler and turnkey, was taken by Mr. Russell, who is to draw up a report to be submitted to the Secretary of State. Mr. Russell, we hear, reproved the gaoler for the haste with which he had the parties cropped, although he did not assert that that functionary had overstepped, strictly speaking, the prison rules laid down for him. These rules, however, we understand, are to be revised, so as to prevent a similar occurrence in future.

**EXTENSIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.**—A fire took place at a large bonded warehouse situate in Galton-street, Dundee-street, and Paisley-street, the property of Sir John Tobin. It is called Tobin's bonded warehouse, No. 212, and is occupied by Messrs. Graham and Taylor. The front, or gable-end of the warehouse, which looks to the west, is in a narrow street called Paisley-street. The south side of the warehouse is in a rather broad street, now called Galton-street, but better known by its former name of Robert-street North. The north side of the warehouse is in a narrow street called Dundee-street, on the opposite side of which is a long range of lofty warehouses. On the eastern end the warehouse adjoins private dwelling-houses. The upper stories of this extensive warehouse were filled with cotton, coffee, sugar, rice, &c. The vaults are stored with materials of a still more inflammable character, such as palm-oil, turpentine, saltpetre, and rum. The warehouse was closed at the usual hour, four o'clock, and all was then safe as usual. In little more than an hour after, or about twenty minutes past five o'clock, smoke was observed to issue from the door of the jigger-loft, and very speedily the flames became observable, and spread with remarkable rapidity. Information of this was promptly communicated to the nearest police-station, and at half-past five Mr. Whitty, Superintendent Leverett, and other officers, were on the spot. Engines quickly followed, and though the fire had then gained considerable head, it might probably have been subdued before it had penetrated to the story underneath, had there been an abundant and ready supply of water. Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Whitty, and the men under their command, exerted themselves with all the daring and skill for which they have become celebrated, in order to arrest the progress of the destructive element; but it nevertheless slowly descended into the lower apartments, and began to assume a terrific, though magnificent aspect. Men were busily employed in emptying of their stores those rooms to which the flames had not penetrated, and a good deal of cotton and other articles was got out, and deposited in an adjoining street. Whilst engaged in this work, some of the bricks forming the arch of the uppermost doorway fell down upon one of the labourers, who was crushed to the earth. He was found to be severely bruised and crushed about the lower part of the body, whilst his head was fractured. He was conveyed to the Northern Hospital, and is in a dangerous state. The roof of the warehouse fell in about half-past eight o'clock, and from that time the prospect of saving the upper part of the building seemed almost hopeless. The fire-police, however, mounted on tall ladders to the upper doors and windows, and directed the hose of the various engines to those parts where the conflagration was the fiercest. The vast mass of water thus steadily directed upon the blazing pile seemed at one time (about ten o'clock) to be slowly obtaining the mastery over the fiery element, and a confident expectation was entertained that it would be prevented from progressing below the third or fourth story. At one time the mass of flame emitted from the glowing pile extended nearly across Galton-street, and some fear was entertained for the safety of one or two of the houses on the southern side of the street. A report, in fact, was circulated that one house had actually taken fire; but this was not correct. The sheet or wave of flame speedily became contracted in volume, and all fear for the southern side of Galton-street was at an end. The inhabitants of the houses on the north side of Galton-street, adjoining the burning warehouse, naturally became soon alarmed, and removed the whole of their effects.

In the midst of this awful and solemnly imposing scene, a circumstance of an almost ludicrous character took place. A considerable quantity of the half-consumed coffee was ejected into the street; the heated water thrown back from the glowing walls of the flaming interior, poured into the channels, and carrying with it the roasted coffee and quantities of melted sugar, formed a beverage which some portion of the vast crowd of spectators were eagerly employed in scooping up in the hollow of their hands and drinking. At half-past one o'clock the exertions of the police had succeeded in greatly reducing the fire, and all apprehensions of its extending beyond the building in which it originated were dissipated. It is not known, and probably never will be, how the fire originated. It is stated that the loss of property, exclusive of the warehouse, will not be more than £15,000. We learn from another authority, that, including the building, the loss will not exceed £20,000. The warehouse was fully insured, and it is believed that most of the goods were covered by policies.

**FIRE IN LANCASHIRE.**—On Monday information was received at the principal insurance-offices in the metropolis of the occurrence of an alarming fire on the night of Friday last, at the extensive saw-mills of Messrs. Fowler, in the town of Bolton, Lancashire. It appears that the premises in question cover a large extent of ground, and consist of twelve lofty and capacious erections, technically called sheds, engine-house, &c., and contained a large quantity of timber. The flames were first discovered about nine o'clock, raging furiously in No. 2 shed, and although the alarm was instantly given, and the engines were promptly in attendance, and the most energetic efforts were adopted by the authorities for the suppression of the flames, so powerful a hold had they obtained, that the fire was not subdued until the warehouses numbered 1 to 4 were completely destroyed. A deal of the timber on the premises was also burned, and a portion of the machinery damaged, but the loss is, we understand, covered by an insurance in the County Fire-office. From an investigation which has since been instituted into the origin of the conflagration, there is too much reason to believe that it was caused by the act of an incendiary.

**THE ROBBERY AT LADY LISLE'S, AT MILLBROOK.**—The butler at Lady Lisle's, whose name is Barnes, having made himself very officious in rebuking the policeman for allowing a suspicious person to pass him on the night of the robbery, and the police-inspector being satisfied that the robbery was effected by some person well acquainted with Lady Lisle's premises, the butler was at length suspected of being the thief; and some portion of the stolen plate having been found in a place which confirmed the suspicions against the butler, Barnes was accordingly apprehended and lodged in gaol on Tuesday night. The butler has been in the service of her ladyship a great number of years, and was a servant in whom she placed the greatest confidence.

**SINGULAR COACH ACCIDENT.**—On Friday week an accident happened to the Ulverston coach on its way to this town, which had nearly proved fatal to all the passengers. On arriving at the river Esk, at Ravenglass, they found that the tide had made considerable progress. The coachman, however, endeavoured to pass the river, and when near the middle it became so deep that the water ran through the coach, and by some means or other the traces

slipped, and the horses were disengaged. Thus was the coach left in the middle of the stream, with a heavy tide rapidly advancing upon it. Mr. Smith and the Misses Smith, the vocalists, now performing in our theatre, were amongst the passengers, and actually gave themselves up for lost. At this critical moment, however, four strong men, who were outside passengers, descended from the top of the coach, and plunged into the river up to the waist. They caught the horses, succeeded in fastening the traces to the coach, and then, placing their shoulders to the wheels, presently got the vehicle on the move, and in a few minutes more had it safe on terra firma.—*Cumberland Paquet*.

**RARE PLANTS IN FLOWER.**—There is now in full bloom at the nursery grounds of Mr. John Fox, Rosevale, Penzance, two of those magnificent plants, the "Yucca Gloriosa," between eight and nine feet high, and having on each from a thousand to two thousand lovely flowers, which are likely to continue opening for a fortnight. These plants are similar to the aloe, and seldom flower in this country.—*Plymouth Journal*.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday last six men and a boy were returning from their work, in crossing the river from Bredwardine to Letton, five of the party were precipitated into the water by the sudden shock of the boat striking the shore, having been carried a little lower than they had proposed, to a spot where the stream was both rapid and deep. Two of the men succeeded in regaining the boat, and were saved; but, we deeply regret to say, the boy and the other two men perished. All attempts to discover the bodies have hitherto proved ineffectual.

**BRIGHTON, Tuesday.**—This morning a dreadful accident happened on the London and Brighton Railway to a policeman in the employ of the company, named Gorrings. It appears that in consequence of the immense quantity of goods brought down by the luggage trains it is necessary, in certain parts of the line, to sprinkle the rails with sand to make the wheels of the engine "bite." About two o'clock this morning Gorrings was engaged in the Clayton tunnel (the longest on the line), about eight miles from Brighton, sanding the rails, when the train approached, and before he could get out of the way the wheel of the engine caught his right arm and nearly severed it in two. The engineer, who was proceeding at a very slow pace at the time, immediately stopped the train and took up the poor fellow, and conveyed him to Brighton. A fly was then procured, which took him to the Sussex County Hospital, where he has since undergone amputation. Gorrings was a very steady man, and has been in the service of the railway company upwards of three years.

**TREMENDOUSLY DARING FEAT.**—An American seaman, named Michael Smith, aged 23, proposed to leap from the east side of Sunderland-bridge into the river, on Wednesday last. His intention was, however, frustrated by the police; but about six o'clock in the evening of the same day, determined not to be diverted from his purpose, Smith went privately on to the bridge, and despatched his companions to apprise certain parties who had befriended him of his determination to leap; several were, however, disappointed, having, before they arrived, perched himself on the summit of the lamp-frame, from whence, waving his cap gallantly, he sprang into the river Wear—a height of upwards of a hundred and ten feet!! On reaching the water he struck out and swam "like a sea-bird," to a keel or barge, from whence he saluted the spectators on the bridge and on the heights, in the style of a true Jack Tar, which was immediately returned by a round of hearty cheers from the astonished multitude. It is almost unnecessary to inform our distant readers (for there are few but must have heard of the far-famed iron-bridge at Sunderland) that it is so constructed that large vessels of 400 tons sail underneath it without striking their masts. Smith has done what no man ever did before; and what, very probably, no other man will dare to attempt again. Smith is an active, brave, jolly-hearted fellow, short-made, and about 23 years of age. He has frequently leaped from the highest yards and masts of ships into the sea; and, in several instances, has been instrumental in saving the lives of his fellow-men, at great peril. After coming out of the water he was rewarded by being taken to the station-house.

**THE LATE STORM.**—HIGH WYCOMBE.—About seven on Wednesday evening, this town was visited by one of the most awful tempests ever known. The thunder was dreadful; and the lightning, though forked and violent, was awfully grand, followed by hail and the heaviest rain that has been for many years remembered. The whole town was inundated, and that in a great measure owing to the neglect of the surveyors of the road in not having the gutter-gratings up, so as to let the water into the common sewers.—*Bucks Gazette*.

Wednesday evening this town was visited with a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a heavy fall of rain.—*Aylesbury Gazette*.

This city and neighbourhood was visited on Wednesday night, about eleven, with a storm of equal severity to that of that day fortnight. The lightning was exceedingly vivid, illuminating in continuous flashes the entire sky, while the thunder kept up an almost perpetual roll, with a heavy but refreshing rain. The lightning of Wednesday night killed two fat bullocks, the property of Mr. Taylor, of Bylaugh. When found on Thursday morning, they were lying under a large oak; one on the top of the other, as if struck at the same instant. The lightning appeared to have run along and singed their fore legs. Upon being skinned the inside was perfectly black as also the blood, which still retained its fluid state. The tree had been struck, several of the branches slightly shivered, but the trunk was riven through. Fortunately the rest of the herd escaped. The bullocks were worth about £23 each.—*Norwich Mercury*.

**DANGER OF INCONSIDERATE OFFERS.**—A gentleman in this county who was much annoyed by wasps, rather thoughtlessly offered a shilling for every wasp's nest which could be brought to him. All hands in the neighbourhood immediately set to work, and the unlucky gentleman had to pay nearly £40, there being nearly 800 nests brought to him.—*Derbyshire Courier*.

**CHEESE FROM THE ANTIPODES.**—We have had submitted to us a convincing proof of the goodness of the pastures in South Australia, as well as the excellent dairy management of some of the inhabitants, in a portion of a cheese forwarded by Mr. T. N. Mitchell, of Port Adelaide. We can safely say, that the cheese is fully equal in richness to any English cheese that we have ever tasted, not excepting the far-famed Stilton. A second specimen has been sent to Netherby, as a present to Sir James Graham.—*Liverpool paper*.

**EXTRAORDINARY FACT.**—At eight o'clock on the morning of Monday last, the workmen of William Hancock, Esq., of Wiveliscombe, commenced reaping a field of wheat, part of which was immediately carried, thrashed, sent to the mill, ground, made into bread, again brought into the field, and consumed before five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, actually before the whole of the field was cut. Nor was this all; the "worthy banker" produced two straw hats made from reeds which had been growing in the morning. These hats were worn by two of the reapers.—*Somerset Gazette*.

**DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN A COAL-PIT AT OLDBURY.**—We are informed that an explosion of fire-damp took place at Mr. Haines's pit, at Oldbury, on Thursday, which caused the loss of several lives.—*Ten Towns' Messenger*.

**EDINBURGH, Saturday Morning.**—The organs of the church are



busily engaged in discussing the conduct of her Majesty in not attending divine service in the Established Church on Sunday last. These writers look upon it in the light of a slight offered to the establishment, and they consider their opinion to that extent to be confirmed by the fact that her Majesty had service performed in Dalkeith Palace by a clergyman of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and not by one of her own chaplains of the Established Church of England. There can be no doubt her Majesty contemplated no such offence as the one imputed to her; but in the present sensitive state of the high church party, one cannot wonder that the subject has been warmly taken up.

**LEICESTER.—EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.**—On Saturday last, a robbery was committed in the house of Mr. John Taylor, under the following singular circumstances:—Mr. Taylor has two residences, one at Leicester and another at Belgrave. Having been attacked with illness, he remained at the latter place till Saturday, leaving a girl of about seventeen years of age to manage during the absence of the regular housekeeper. In the night of Friday the girl arose, and proceeded to a room in which her master had deposited a sum of money; breaking open a drawer, she took 16 sovereigns therefrom, and then cut her hair close off, so as to resemble that of a man; she afterwards entered a room in which two or three men-servants were sleeping, and putting on a suit of clothes belonging to one of them, left the house. The man to whom the clothes belonged, missing them upon rising, searched the house, and finding a quantity of hair that the girl had cut off, and the girl herself missing, he gave an alarm. Mr. Taylor, being made acquainted with the circumstance, caused information to be given to the police, who succeeded in capturing her, in her disguise, with the principal part of the property upon her, near Melton. She was immediately taken before a magistrate, who at once committed her to the quarter sessions.

**INCENDIARISM.**—An alarming fire broke out about 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, in a stack of hay, in Bramley-lane, Congleton, belonging to Mr. Chaddock, liquor-merchant, an old and respectable resident in that ancient borough. The engine was promptly on the spot, attended by Mr. Williamson, police-officer, and his attendants. So great was the delay occasioned by the want of water, that it was about half-past four before the fire was completely extinguished. There was another stack near the one which was on fire, but the lucky expedient of covering it with tarpauling was hit upon, by which it was saved from the flames. The quantity of hay in the stack was eight tons, and about three tons were saved. It was evident, from examination of the hay, that it was not spontaneous combustion, and that it must have been the work of an incendiary.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

**MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.**—An inquest was held before J. L. Ellis, Esq., coroner, on Friday, at the Sea House Hotel, Worthing, on the body of Mr. Richard Parker, aged 62, formerly of Arundel and West Tarring, and since of this town. It appeared he was generally cheerful and pleasant in his disposition; that, owing to recent misfortune, he was without house or home—a wanderer in the town, and destitute; also, that as one of the trustees of a benefit club, he had appropriated £2 5s. of a sum directed to be deposited by him in the savings' bank, and had to meet the members on the Tuesday evening, or about that day. This circumstance, it was thought, might have contributed to the distress of his mind. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."—*Sussex Advertiser.*

**THE LATE STORM.**—From the various accounts received from different parts of the kingdom, we regret to state that the storm which visited the metropolis on Wednesday week, and the hurricane of the following day, have been felt throughout the kingdom, particularly along the coast, and have been attended with the loss of a vast deal of property, besides human life.

**A DRUNKEN COW.**—On Friday evening last a beer-house keeper at Merthyr put two pails of wort to cool outside his house; a cow, which was grazing close by, went and drank about twenty quarts. It is not known where she spent the night, but early on Saturday she was observed by many running up and down, evidently under the influence of Sir John, and, in the course of the same day, the unfortunate cow died in consequence.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

#### IRELAND.

**DUBLIN, Sept. 12.**—On Thursday last Lord Eliot, accompanied by his brother and Mr. Nichols, poor law commissioner, visited the Rathdown Union Workhouse. His lordship expressed himself much pleased with all the appointments.

All the wheat under the Queen's lock in this port has been liberated at the eight shilling duty, including that from Malta, the duty on which has been paid under protest. The total quantity was 21,000 quarters, the revenue collected on which tended to swell the receipts of the August month, generally the least productive in a financial view, to an amount as respectable as that of the busy periods of the year.

The Quixotic Tom Steele is said to be recovering from his late illness. The Dublin Garrison races commenced this morning in the Phoenix Park. Lord F. Gordon, Major Hodge, Captain Gambin, &c., are among the stewards. Great improvements have been made in the ground, and a superb as well as substantial stand-house has been erected.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick held a confirmation at Limerick Cathedral on Thursday, when 336 persons partook in that rite.

The 8th Regiment, at present forming part of this garrison, have been furnished with percussion muskets.

Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Master of the Rolls, has left for England in a bad state of health.

Great "swimming matches" have become a favourite pastime in Cork.

On the evening of the 5th inst., says the *Carlton Sentinel*, two men, named James Farrell and James Kennedy, two notorious characters, stopped a drayman of Mr. Cassidy's, of Monasterevan, on the road near Colonel Bruen's demesne, and took therefrom a cask of ale, intended for one of Mr. Cassidy's customers.

A few days since a gentleman, as is wont, for lack of other conversation, remarked to one of his labourers that the weather was most propitious for the harvest, "that it was uncommonly fine weather;" when Paddy replied, "in troth, yer honour, it is; and if yer honour had the waterin' pot in one hand and the sun in the other, you could not make it better for us nor it is."

Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., arrived at Glasslough on Thursday last from the Moors in Scotland, where he had been spending some time.

Lady de Grey has kindly subscribed £10 to the fund for erecting a spire on the church of Enniskillen, in addition to £50 before contributed to the church.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl and Countess Glengall, Earl and Countess of Dunraven, Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., and Lady de Vere, Mr. and Mrs. Croker, Hon. Mr. Burrell, and Captain Williams, son-in-law of Earl de Grey, have been on a visit to the Earl of Clare, at Mount Shannon.

Of the 130 union workhouses in this country 81 are declared fit for the reception of paupers, and by the end of autumn 100 will be open—the whole at a cost of at least £1,150,000.

A deputation from the Senior Fellows, and a large portion of the constituency within the College had a long interview with

Lord Eliot, on Saturday, to remonstrate with his lordship on the impolicy of persisting in the present contest for the representation of the University: but his lordship did not yield to the remonstrances urged. Mr. George Hamilton's committee continues to meet daily at East Chapel Buildings College.

A Belfast correspondent states that a warm altercation, which was near to terminate in the duello, has taken place between Mr. Tennent and a Mr. Caldbeck, for many years sub-sheriff of Down and Antrim counties.

**DUBLIN THEATRE.—ILLNESS OF GRISI.**—The opera of *Norma* was announced for Wednesday week, but owing to the continued indisposition of Madame Grisi, it became necessary to make a change in the performances.

Madame Grisi once more assumed her position on the scenic boards on Saturday, and was warmly greeted by a numerous and brilliant audience. The opera of *Norma* was performed, and all the parts were sustained with an effect rarely surpassed. The Prima Donna was in excellent voice, and seemed nearly perfectly restored to health.

**IRISH LINEN YARNS.**—The Belfast *Northern Whig* contains the following (to the locality) gratifying announcement:—"On Thursday last a Belfast linen yarn spinner sold to a Leeds house, to be shipped to Leeds, 20,000 bundles of yarn. In addition to this gratifying proof of the advantages we enjoy here in the linen trade, we can state upon authority that, taking the manufacturing districts of the North of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, the only mills working full time are those of the Belfast district."



#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**PORTSMOUTH.**—Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, the Commander-in-Chief at this port, will resign his command in November next, when his time for holding it will expire, having been appointed on the 22d of November, 1839. It is not known who is to be his successor here; rumour gives the appointment to Admiral Sir Byam Martin, but at present nothing has transpired to authenticate this statement, and several other officers have been named as likely to be appointed.

**THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA.**—His Imperial Highness landed at Devonport on Saturday, at two o'clock, having arrived in command of the Austrian frigate *Bellona*, at an early hour of the day. She came to anchor in the Sound, and at twelve o'clock the Admiral's tender, the *Sylph*, was despatched to the vessel to bring his Royal Highness on shore. The Archduke is the nephew of the Emperor of Austria, and his name is well known to the naval profession in this country, and indeed to the public generally, from the reputation he acquired by his activity and skill in the naval operations on the coast of Syria, in conjunction with the force under the command of Admiral Stopford. His appearance is extremely youthful and rather prepossessing; he is slight, but well-formed, with a florid complexion and dark blue eyes. When he landed he wore the uniform of a captain in the Austrian navy.

**GREENWICH HOSPITAL, Sept. 14.**—On Wednesday the Earl of Haddington, first Lord of the Admiralty, Sir George Seymour, the Right Honourable H. Corry, and the Honourable S. Herbert arrived, and formed a Board of Admiralty at Greenwich Hospital on matters connected with the schools of the Royal Naval Asylum, &c. Their lordships came in the Admiralty barge, which, after their debarking, returned to Whitehall.

**WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S CUTTER SWAN.**—During the gale of wind which blew so tremendously on Wednesday week, this beautiful little craft, about 30 tons burthen, was unfortunately driven ashore on a shoal of rocks running out from a small creek, a little to the westward of Clovelly, and became a total wreck. The crew, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in saving their lives.

The late General Lord Vivian was one of the best Light Dragoon officers in the service. It is a fact that the deceased veteran, who reached, and most deservedly, the highest honours of the military profession, was originally intended for the law, and served part of his time as an articled clerk to a solicitor in the west of England. This is not the only modern instance in which a pen has been advantageously exchanged for a sword. Sir James Kempt, an officer equally distinguished as Lord Vivian, and also Master-General of the Ordnance, was a clerk in an army agent's office.

**NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.**—It is stated in the *United Service Gazette*, that General Sir Robert Wilson has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in succession to Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B., whose term of service is expired. Sir Robert Wilson entered the army in 1793, and served in Flanders and Holland in that and the succeeding year; in the rebellion in Ireland in 1798; in Holland again in 1799; in the Egyptian campaign of 1801; at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; and raised and commanded the Lusitanian Legion in 1808 and 1809, in Spain and Portugal. He also served in several campaigns with the Russian army in Russia, Poland, Germany, and France, and with the Austrian army in Italy. In August 1821, the name of Sir Robert Wilson was erased from the army list, in consequence of his conduct at the funeral of Queen Caroline. He was at the same time deprived of various foreign decorations bestowed upon him. Sir Robert will repair to Gibraltar in October, in one of the Mediterranean steam-vessels.

**THANKS TO THE MILITARY AT LEEDS.**—We understand that the magistrates of Leeds, at a special meeting held on Wednesday, unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Major-General Brotherton, Colonel his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Lieut.-Colonel St. Quintin, and the officers and the privates of the 17th Lancers, and the military generally, for their excellent and efficient conduct, characterized with much zeal and moderation, when aiding the civil power to preserve the public peace, and to protect property within this borough.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

**RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.**—The reserve battalion of the 71st Highlanders, soon after their arrival at Chichester Barracks, expressed their unwillingness, as Presbyterians, to be marched to the Episcopal Church. As there is no Presbyterian kirk in the city, they chose to worship at an Independent chapel, where the services differ little from their own. In the course of a week a letter was received from the Major-General commanding the district, authorizing Mr. Benson to preach to the Presbyterian troops during their stay in Chichester, and ordering the men to be marched down to the Independent chapel by the Captain on duty for the day.

The remaining portion of the 73rd Regiment left Woolwich on Wednesday morning, to proceed—some by the Birmingham Rail-

way, to Birmingham, Manchester, &c.; others by the Great Western Railway, to Bristol, Newport, &c. There were no less than forty to fifty waggons employed in conveying the baggage, &c. They are relieved at Woolwich by a detachment of the Royal Marines.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**NARROW ESCAPE FROM FOUNDERING OF A TIMBER SHIP.**—The ship *Laurel*, Captain M'Bride, on her recent passage from Quebec to this port, and while in longitude 39 55, and latitude 37 35, or thereabouts, on the 26th ult., at 11 at night, came in contact with an enormous iceberg. The bows of the vessel were completely smashed and flattened in; the planks on the starboard side in particular, opened out and disrupted many inches apart. Luckily she had on board an exclusively timber cargo, and that, too, of a floatable description. Great praise is, we think, due to the captain, and his officers and crew, for their manful exertions in saving the ship, and bringing her to her destined port.—*Liverpool Journal.*

**THE STEAM-SHIP HINDOSTAN.**—This splendid vessel, commanded by Captain Moresley, arrived at Kingstown on Tuesday evening, a few minutes before six. She sailed from Liverpool at five minutes past seven A. M., and performed the entire distance, against a 21 feet tide all the way to Holyhead, in 10 hours and 58½ minutes. The mail steamer, *Urgent*, left Liverpool for Kingstown 58 minutes before her, and was passed by her about half way between the two ports at noon, and did not reach Kingstown till one hour and a half after the *Hindostan* got to her moorings. The *Hindostan* is the handsomest steamer we have yet seen, and has excited great interest and curiosity. Her cabins are splendid in the extreme, and she is in every point fitted up and equipped in a manner that bids defiance to all competition.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

**ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.**—This morning (Thursday), between eleven and twelve o'clock, as a boat, attending upon the New York packet-ship *Virginian*, was in the act of bringing a hawser ashore, she unfortunately came in contact with a small steamer proceeding down the river, when, to save themselves from being crushed, two of the men leaped overboard; one succeeded in laying hold of a rope, and was saved; but the other was unfortunately drowned.

**PORTSMOUTH, Friday.**—Yesterday afternoon the *Aurelian*, timber-ship, outward bound to Quebec, hoisted the ensign with the union downwards, while lying at the moorings in the harbour: a signal of distress being rather an unusual display from a ship snugly moored in Portsmouth harbour, one of the most capacious, and at the same time the most secure in the world. Upon investigating the cause, it appeared that the sailors were dissatisfied with the quality of the provisions served out to them, both bread and meat, which they alleged was such as to render it quite unfit for human food. The cause of complaint has, however, been promptly removed, and the men have returned to their duty.

**SHIP FOUNDERED AT SEA, AND SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG SEABIRD.**—The schooner *George*, of London, Thomas Bowser, master, bound from Marseilles, with wheat, for Glasgow, became so leaky when crossing the Bay of Biscay, that on the 8th instant, being in a sinking state, she was obliged to hoist the usual signal of distress—the Jack with the union down. In the evening they were observed by a brig, who made sail towards the *George*, but darkness approaching, they lost sight of her. Captain Bowser, however, kept a light burning on deck all night, and in the morning of the 9th the north country brig *Seabird*, bound to Falmouth for orders, came within hail. The captain of the brig was informed that the *George* was sinking (in fact, her lee gunwale was under water at the time), and was also told that the crew wished to come on board. He inquired the longitude, and having shown his own longitude, a difference of three degrees was observed. He promised to stay by the sinking vessel, but as soon as he got the longitude, he made sail and abandoned her in her distress. This cruelty was the more heart-rending from the fact of Captain Bowser's sister, her husband, and two infant children, together with a disabled seaman, being passengers on board the *George*. Fortunately, about three hours after, the American barque *Byron*, Commander Robert H. Pierson, from Havannah, bound to London, hove in sight, under double-reefed topsails, and having ascertained the state of the *George*, the mate of the *Byron*, Henry Waldo, and two black men, part of her crew, nobly volunteered to rescue their fellow-creatures from their desperate situation. The sea was running very high, and at the commencement the *Byron's* boat half filled with water. By perseverance, however, in three trips, they accomplished their laudable purpose, and, under Divine Providence, conveyed all safely on board the *Byron*, which vessel arrived in the Channel on the 11th, and when about five leagues south of the Eddystone, passed Captain Bowser and his unfortunate companions into Long's pilot-boat *Pallas*, of Cowes, from which they were safely landed at Plymouth on the morning of the 12th, without fee or reward.

**THE HINDOSTAN STEAM-SHIP.**—A splendid entertainment was given at Southampton, on Tuesday morning, on board this magnificent ship, by the directors of the Oriental and Peninsular Steam-ship Company, to a numerous and distinguished party. It was the intention of several of her Majesty's Ministers to have been present, had they not been engaged attending on her Majesty. The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the only one whose official duties allowed him to attend. Among the party present were Admiral Sir Edward Codrington (the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth), Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker (the Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard), Rear-Admiral Dick, Major-General Sir James Lushington and Lady F. Carleton, Esq., and Lady; Capt. Ward, R.N., the Mayor of Southampton, Capt. Elliott, R.N., Capt. Codrington, R.N., Rev. R. J. Robinson and Lady, Sir John Campbell, &c.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**—A lighthouse was building on Shortland Bluff, at the entrance of Port Philip, and was expected to be lighted about July last.

**CAUTION TO MARINERS.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.**—The *Pearl*, arrived in the Downs from China, reports: "On our voyage from Sydney to Manilla, having, on the 24th of September, discovered an island not laid down in the charts; it lies in lat. 21 59 S., long. (by good chronometers) 168 30 E., it is a fine-looking island; well wooded with cocoa-nut trees close to the beach. At noon we were within three miles of the east point, which is in the middle of the island; off the point a reef projects about a mile to seaward; it stretches in a N. by E. direction 20 to 25 miles; the captain, supposing it to be a new discovery, named it Burrow's Island. Two days after we made the Island of Brromanga, which proved the chronometers to be correct. After we got to the northward of the N. E. point, we saw land stretching a great distance to the N. W.; it appeared to be detached from the first island, but night coming on we could not ascertain. On the 4th of April, in sailing down the China Sea, we observed the bottom quite plain; we sounded in nine fathoms, and found the bottom to be coral; this bank is not laid down in the charts of 1840; the bank is in lat. 7 36 N., long. 111 28 E., by two good chronometers, and lunar taken the day before. Although we had nine fathoms water, there may be less in some parts, and requires a good look out in this part of the China Sea."





THE QUEEN'S ENTRANCE INTO DUNKELD.

joined in the dance, which was on the occasion wholly confined to the kilted portion of the assembly, and to the reel of *Hullachan* principally, till twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock, P.M. The royal and noble company within witnessed the display from the windows above; and her Majesty, on being again recognised, was loudly cheered. On the word dismissal being announced at half-past ten, the crowd immediately dispersed, more than delighted with what they had witnessed. The weather during the whole after-

noon was very auspicious, enhancing in no small degree the festivities of the occasion, which might otherwise, from their out-door character, have been considerably diminished.

## PRINCE ALBERT ON THE HILLS.—DEER-STALKING.

On Thursday morning the Queen and the Prince breakfasted alone at eight, and a few minutes past nine Prince Albert started for the hills. He was mounted on a Highland pony, and dressed in a black velvet shooting coat, shepherd's plaid trousers, shoes and

gaiters, and attended only by the Marquis of Breadalbane. He proved himself a good shot; for he returned to the Castle about three o'clock, after having, with his own hand, shot nineteen red-deer, besides hares, rabbits, grouse, black-cock, and capercaillie. It was pleasing to see "Whig and Tory all agree" on this grand occasion, and a proof of it was given in Sir Robert Peel and Fox Maule galloping away to the hills together; and their servants being out of the way, Fox Maule held Sir Robert's horse till he mounted. In the afternoon, her Majesty and the royal party took a short drive to Kenmore; and round the marquis's grounds, on the Tummel-bridge road. The royal visitors sat down at eight o'clock to a most magnificent entertainment. In the evening Mr. Wilson sang, in the grand hall, several of the songs of Scotland, with which her Majesty expressed herself highly delighted. The Queen, in addition to those in the programme, requested Mr. Wilson to sing "Wae's me for Prince Charlie," and "Pibroch o' Donnel Dhu." The songs appointed by her Majesty to be sung by Mr. Wilson were, "Farewell to Lochaber," "The Lass o' Gowrie," "The Flowers of the Forest," and "Auld Robin Gray." Mr. Wilson sang many others at the request of the Duke of Buccleuch, and other noble lords and ladies. The Queen and Prince Albert retired at half-past eleven. It was expected yesterday that her Majesty would enjoy a sail on Loch Tay, and also visit the Falls of Achern and other places. There is to be a ball at the Castle in the evening. She leaves Taymouth Castle, it is said, on Saturday morning for Drummond Castle, taking the road to Killin. In consequence of the immense number of strangers who have been attracted hither by the festivities at Taymouth Castle, and the scarcity of accommodation, the price of victuals, lodgings, stabling, &c., has risen enormously. Food is at least charged double; and a guinea a-night is not an uncommon sum for a bed. So much as half-a-guinea is even charged for garret-rooms and stable-lofts. On the journey to Taymouth, her Majesty and Prince Albert, on passing Inver village, the birthplace of Neil Gow, seemed much amused at their reception there. At the triumphal arch 240 villagers assembled with a piper, each in their hand had a glass of whisky, and just as her Majesty came up the toast was given, "The Queen, God bless her," with three times three. Her Majesty rose and bowed, as also did Prince Albert. During the giving of the honours her Majesty smiled, again bowed to the villagers, and drove off. The Hon. Captain Murray rode by the side of the carriage to the bounds of the Athol property at Balnaguard, a distance of twelve miles. During the journey her Majesty engaged herself in writing down the names of the places she passed.



BROADSWORD DANCE.—TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

## CRIEFF, NEAR DRUMMOND CASTLE.

PERTSHIRE, Saturday, Sept. 10. — Her Majesty opened the ball last night at Taymouth Castle with the Duke of Buccleuch. Prince Albert danced with the Duchess of Buccleuch. Reels were the principal dances. There were also waltzing and quadrilles, the composition of Strauss, Lanner, and Labitzky. The ladies were principally dressed in white, and wore the tartan of the respective clans. The costume of her Majesty was a white costume *à la bal*.

The ball was kept up with great spirit till nearly daybreak this morning. The Queen and his Royal Highness retired, however, long before the general company broke up.

This morning her Majesty was up at her usual early hour, and previously to her leaving the Castle for the seat of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, she planted two trees in the park, on the eastern side of the Castle—an oak and a Scotch fir. Her Majesty handled an elegant mahogany spade, made expressly for the occasion, with the



HIGHLAND REEL.—TAYMOUTH CASTLE.

skill of an experienced gardener. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also planted an oak and a Scotch fir close to the other two trees. At eleven o'clock the departure of the royal party from the Castle was announced by the firing of artillery from the fort, and no sooner was the sound of the guns heard, than a crowd of spectators hurried to the bridge of Kenmore to witness the embarkment of her Majesty and the Prince on board the barge, which was to convey them down Loch Tay to Achlady, where there is a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, close to Killin, and where an elegant *déjeûné* was prepared. The Queen and her illustrious Consort embarked on board the barge prepared for them, at half-past eleven o'clock; they were accompanied by the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Duchess of Norfolk. In the next boat were the Earl of Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, and several more of the late guests at Taymouth Castle. There were several other boats, steered by the royal bargemen, and rowed by sturdy Highlanders. There were two boats, one filled with the band of the 92nd Regiment of Highlanders, and another with bagpipers. As the royal fleet passed under the principal arch of the bridge, the cheers of the spectators were given with enthusiasm, and in a few minutes more, as it passed the little island just below the bridge, a discharge of small cannon was given; the salute was re-echoed and reverberated from the lofty hills by which the loch is bordered, in the grandest manner imaginable. The scene was full of beauty; the dark hills, the clear water, and the almost fairy-like fleet floating on its bosom, had the effect of magic; the landscape was perfect. Fortunately, the morning was fine, the sky clear blue, and the sun riding high and brilliant in the heavens.

The distance along the loch before the fleet of boats reached Achlady was fifteen miles; the royal voyagers landed after about two hours' rowing, and having partaken of the *déjeûné*, entered their carriages which were in waiting for them, and proceeded along the road to Drummond Castle, which is about twenty-five miles distant beyond Loch Earn-head. At seven o'clock the royal cortege reached Drummond Castle, and entered the park amidst the huzzas of the multitude assembled to do her Majesty honour and show their loyalty. The tenantry of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby were assembled on horseback, and, with a large cavalcade of farmers and yeomanry from different quarters of the country, followed the carriage of her Majesty, and rendered the scene more animated and imposing. Unfortunately, the day at three o'clock became overcast with clouds, and shortly after the rain came down in heavy showers. The carriage in which the Queen and the Prince rode was in consequence closed, and the good people of Crieff had not a favourable opportunity of getting a view of her Majesty. As, however, she is to remain at Drummond Castle until Tuesday next, the inhabitants will have an opportunity of viewing royalty, and of gratifying their curiosity, and testifying their loyal feelings. At night there was a bonfire in Drummond-park, and the principal houses in the town of Crieff were illuminated.

## HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT DRUMMOND CASTLE.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert reached Crieff exactly at half-



THE QUEEN LEAVING PERTH.





THE QUEEN ON BOARD.

past six, preceded by a body of tenantry on horseback. Warning was given of the royal approach by a salute from the battery at Ochertye, at two miles distance from Crieff. The inhabitants of this place turned out along the road, in anxious expectation of the royal arrival, the shops being all shut and business suspended, and the interior of the place appearing quite deserted. When the Dragoons were seen, it happened that the mail from Stirling to Perth was journeying up hill on the road leading from Drummond Castle, and of course immediately in the way of the royal cortege. At one time a collision seemed inevitable, and just at the awkward angle of the road, but by great exertion the driver got the horses pushed up the brae, and the coach drawn in the opposite direction, just in time to leave a clear way for the party of Dragoons approaching rapidly in advance of the royal carriage. On passing through a beautiful triumphal arch, erected at the entrance of the town, the inhabitants of Crieff were not behind other places in loud demonstrations of loyalty. In a few minutes afterwards the royal party arrived at Drummond Castle, the avenue of which was lined by 500 of the tenantry on horseback, along with a much greater number on foot. At the entrance of the castle a body of the 42nd was drawn up as a guard of honour, and upwards of 100 Highlanders in the Drummond tartan completed the cordon. The band of the 6th Carabineers was stationed on the lawn. The royal carriage had been closed after passing through Crieff, in consequence of the state of the weather and the approach of the evening. There was great cheering along the whole avenue, which was, if possible, redoubled on her Majesty's alighting from her carriage. Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby received the royal guests at the entrance, and conducted them with all form into the castle. The troops and the Highlanders were then dismissed, the latter being summoned to assemble again on Monday morning. On passing through Crieff her Majesty and Prince Albert both appeared somewhat fatigued after their journey. In the evening Crieff was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks in honour of the event. Bonfires blazed on the adjoining hills. Banners floated from the tops of many of the houses in Crieff, and in many conspicuous situations. On Thursday last 60 men of the 42nd Highlanders arrived from Scone Palace, and have since encamped on Thornhill, which is a short way to the west of the castle. The preparations, which are here on an extensive scale, have been pro-

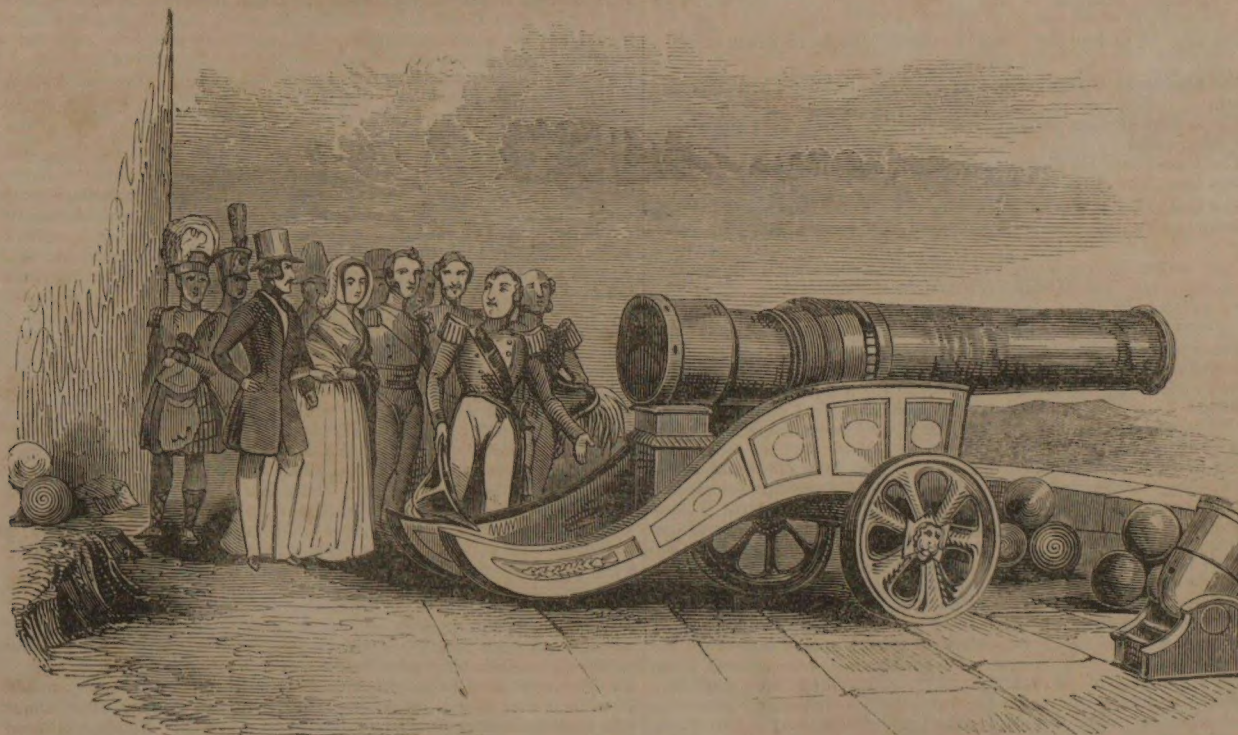


NEWHAVEN FISHWOMEN.

ceeding for some time. Upwards of 100 of the Highland tenantry are equipped in the Drummond tartan, some with Lochaber axes, others with rifles, and the remainder with swords and bucklers. They have been zealously drilled during the last two days by two officers of the 42nd, in the presence of Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, and the other noble guests who are sojourning at Drummond Castle. The pavilion, where her Majesty with the royal party will dine, is splendidly fitted up with the Drummond arms—the three waving bars, &c. The walls are hung with red and yellow drapery, decorated with dahlias and other flowers, and different devices, executed in gold. This edifice is supported by twenty imitation marble columns, placed at equal distances, the space between each being filled up with the Drummond arms. The roof is hung with blue lining studded with stars. The pavilion is 50 feet by 25 in dimensions. It has been arranged that his Royal Highness will this day (Monday) proceed on a hunting excursion to Glenartney, which is distant about two miles from Drummond Castle.

EDINBURGH, Tuesday Night.—Her Majesty passed through this city, on her return from the Highlands, at half-past four o'clock this afternoon, and at about five, or a few minutes after, reached Dalkeith House in perfect safety. Her Majesty seemed in excellent health and spirits; but travelling in an open carriage, exposed to the fresh and balmy air of the mountains, has somewhat embrowned her face, though it has detracted nothing from her beauty. At nine o'clock this morning her Majesty and the Prince left Drummond Castle, and, taking leave of her hospitable and kind-hearted hosts, Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, set out on her journey to Edinburgh. Her Majesty changed horses outside of Edinburgh at half-past four o'clock, and then proceeded through the town to Dalkeith House in a private manner. Her Majesty, it is said, remains at Dalkeith House until Thursday morning, when she will embark at Granton Pier for London. The Town Council of Edinburgh give a grand dinner to-morrow in honour of her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, together with Sir R. Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen, it is stated, were invited to be present at it, but they declined the invitation.

The annexed curious piece of ordnance was minutely examined by her Majesty during her visit to the Castle of Edinburgh, as detailed in our paper of last week.



MONS MEG.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have been taken during the week for their usual airings in the private grounds attached to the castle, attended by the Dowager Lady Lytton. The Prince and Princess were also driven out for a carriage airing in the neighbourhood of the Great Park, calling at Frogmore Lodge upon their return to the castle.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.—We may now state with certainty (says the *Staffordshire Advertiser*) that her Majesty has directed letters patent under the Great Seal to be issued, appointing special commissions for the trial of the persons in custody on charges connected with the disturbances in the manufacturing districts. That for Staffordshire will be opened on Saturday, the 1st of October; on Sunday the judges will attend divine service, and on Monday he trials will commence. Chief Justice Tindal will preside.

We understand that three learned counsel will appear for the crown at the forthcoming special commission at Lancaster; and

that Sir Gregory Lewin and Mr. Wortley are two of the number already appointed.—*Standard*.

THE NEW STAMP ACT.—The act of the 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 82, which on the 10th of October next will come into operation, imposes a penalty of £100, and 10 per cent. on the amount of the stamp-duty payable on the probate or administration, upon any person who shall take possession of, and in any manner administer, any part of the personal estate and effects of any person deceased, without obtaining probate of the will, or letter of administration of the estate and effects of the deceased.

OPERATION OF THE NEW TARIFF.—In addition to several head of cattle brought on Monday into Smithfield market from Hamburg and Holland, and other adjacent countries, were twenty-two oxen brought from Spain for sale, by one salesman, being the first introduced into an English market from that country. They were of a large size and of excellent quality, and excited great attention.



## WORLDLY HAPPINESS.

Alas! how hard it is to be happy! The casualties of this world come on like waves, one succeeding the other. We may escape the heavy roll of the mighty ocean, and be wrecked in the still smooth waters of the land-locked bay. We dread the storm and the hurricane, and we forget how many have perished within sight of shore. But yet a secret fear is ever present with us when danger hovers near.—*Jack Hinton, No. 9.*

When Maurice Margatot was tried at Edinburgh for sedition, Lord Justice Clerk Braxfield, who always talked broad Scotch upon the bench, said, "Hae ye ony counsel, mon?" "No." "D'ye wish to hae ony appointit?" "No; I only want an interpreter to make me understand what your lordship says."

## AN OUTRAGEOUS PUN.

At a splendid "spread" at the Reform Club, where B—— was in every sense of the word the entertainer, one of the company made a remark upon the value of Shakspeare's works. "True, there is one line alone of Shakspeare's," said he "undoubtedly worth two shillings!"—

"'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

Now there are four 'tis's in it, and four tizzies, according to Cocker, amount to two shillings.—*Crowquill in Bentley's Miscellany.*

## DISCOVERY OF ENGRAVING.

The art of print engraving, like many other important inventions, was the result of accident. A poor woman having entered into the studio of the celebrated goldsmith, Maso Finiguerra, bearing in her hand a packet of wet linen, incautiously placed it upon a table on which lay a small silver plate that the artist had just finished engraving. In order to see the effect before it was enamelled, he had filled the lines with a composition very nearly approaching our common printing ink, composed of lamp-black and oil, and the woman, upon taking up her parcel, found a very neat impression of the subject upon the wet napkin in which it was enveloped. Such is the story told by Vasari, and, if not exactly true, it has, at least, the merit of being highly probable.—*Dublin Review.*

## SAFETY IN A STORM.

During the late terrific thunder-storm, R—— (who says the best things in London) stated that he had taken refuge in the safest place in town. Being asked where that was, he replied, "In an omnibus." "Why?" "Because it has a conductor."—*Literary Gazette.*

## A GOOD JOKE.

The Millerites are prophesying that the end of the world is to be in April 1843; and yet, at the same time, in this month of August 1842, they are taking subscriptions for a newspaper, for one year in advance!! Not bad that.—*New York Herald.*

## EXTRAORDINARY PRESENT.

The *New York Herald* of the 15th ultimo contains the following extraordinary advertisement:—"Child.—To be given away, an interesting and healthy child, aged 14 months; American parents. Any person wishing to adopt a child as their own, will find a rare opportunity by addressing a line to A. B., New York, giving address, and when to be called upon."

## INDIAN ARMY.

The warfare of the Indian army at present is no joke. This century has presented before us foes as determined and as brave as any European army that ever took the field. The Rajpoots, the Burmese, and the Affghans are about as ugly customers in the way of fighting as the most death-loving soldier could desire. With these the case is one of life or death. No capturing, no quarter is given. If you fall into the hands of the foe, it is not to be shut up in a prison. Your life is instantly taken, and your body left for the benefit of the jackals, and other beasts of prey. Your memory is soon obliterated—your gallant deeds unsung. No pompous grave-stone tells how you fought and fell. The name of the action in which you met your doom is scarcely demanded even by your nearest relatives; they are content to know that you were "killed somewhere in India." No Peninsular honours, no Waterloo-like medal rewards the hero who is lucky enough to escape from the Eastern wars. The achiever of the most valiant exploits in Asia gains no renown, no fame, for all his bravery, westward of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

## "THE LAST OF HIS HOUSE."

"Yes, Jack," said he, on concluding a narrative of continual family misfortune, "there would seem a destiny in these things; and, if we look about us in the world, we cannot fail to see that families, like individuals, have their budding spring of youth and hope, their manhood of pride and power, and their old age of feebleness and decay. As for myself, I am about the last branch of an old tree, and all my endeavour has been to seem green and cheerful to the last."—*Jack Hinton the Guardsman.*

## HEBREW VOLUME.

The *Charleston Courier* notices a rare literary curiosity in that city. It is a Hebrew prayer-book, thirteen hundred and fifty-seven years old! The *Courier* says it is an immense volume, written in the Hebrew character, on parchment of the finest quality—altogether a masterpiece of penmanship.—*U.S. Literary paper.*

## BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.

This being the period of Bartholomew Fair (the last year, in all probability, of its existence), the following notice of its origin may be acceptable to our readers:—About the year 1102, in the reign of Henry I., the Priory, Hospital, and Church of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, were founded by one Rahere, a minstrel to the King, and "a pleasant-witted man." It seems that Rahere was determined to this pious work in a fit of sickness, during a pilgrimage he made to Rome, agreeably to the custom of the times, when St. Bartholomew appeared to him, and required him to undertake the work, and perform it in Smithfield. Before that time, Smithfield, or the greater part of it, was called "The Elms," because it was covered with elm trees. "Since that time," says Stow, "building there has so increased, that now there remaineth not one tree growing there." Smithfield derives its name from being a plain or smooth field. Regarding Rahere's occupation as a minstrel, it may be observed, that minstrels were reciters of poems, story-tellers, performers upon musical instruments, and sometimes jugglers and buffoons. Rahere "ofte hawnted the Kyng's palice, and amo'ge the noyseful presse of that tumultuous cource, enforced himself with jollite and pleasure," but he afterwards retired from the world, and became a model of piety and devotion. He was the first prior of his monastery. Stow says that "to this priory King Henry II. granted the privilege of a faire to be kept yearly at Bartholomew-tide, for three daies—to wit, the eve, the day, and the next morrow, to which the clothiers of England and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and standings within the churchyard of the priory, closed in with walls and locked every night, and watched for safety of men's goods and wares. A Court of Piepowders was daily during the faire holden for debts and contracts." "But," continues Stow, "notwithstanding all proclamations of the prince, and also the act of parliament, in place of booths within this churchyard, there be many large houses builded, and the north wall towards Long-lane taken downe, a number of tenements are there erected for such as will pay rents." "The forainers," he adds, "were licensed for three following daies, the freemen so long as they would, which was six or seven daies." This was the origin of Bartholomew Fair, over which the charter of Henry II. gave the mayor and aldermen criminal jurisdiction during its continuance.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of St. David's will hold his next ordination at Lampeter, October 2.

ORDINATIONS, BY THE BISHOP OF KILLALOE.

DEACONS.—William Sandford, William Murphy, A. W. Edwards, W. E. Kingston, Thomas Power, Alexander Smullan, Robert Gibbings, Henry Robinson, Henry Gillman, Edward Frinagh Lawler, Thomas M'Clatchie, Robert Ellis, J. L. Stawell, Knox Homan.

PRESTERS.—Richard Hayes, Henry Irwin, A. A. Jones, John Beamish, Richard Smith, Brodick Tuckey, Wm. Johnson Thornhill, Samuel Hayman, T. A. Waring.

PROMOTIONS.—Rev. John Maynard, to the rectory of Sudburn-cum-Capella de Orford, Suffolk. Rev. G. C. Tomlinson, late curate of Staughton, Beds, to the incumbency of Holy Trinity Church, Coverham, Yorkshire. Ven. J. M. Stevens, Archdeacon of Exeter, elected a canon residentiary of the Cathedral. Rev. E. Tarday, to the vicarage of Grinton, Yorkshire. Rev. Wm. Braithwaite, formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the curacy of St. Peter's, Jersey. Rev. J. D. Winslow, to the vicarage of Napton, Yorkshire. Rev. R. C. Fell, curate of Warlingham, Surrey, to the vicarage of Worth-Maltravers, Dorset. Rev. J. G. Watts, to the curacy of Ledbury, Herefordshire. Rev. Robert Matthew Milne, curate of Puttenham, Surrey, to the vicarage of South Mims, Middlesex. Rev. G. H. Kempe, curate of Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire, appointed one of Lady Rolle's domestic chaplains. Rev. P. W. Jolliffe, perpetual curate of St. James, Poole, appointed official of the Peculia of Great Canford and Poole. Rev. C. Plumtre, to the rectory of Wickham-breux, Kent. Rev. Edwards Edwards, to the rectory of East Winch, Norfolk. Rev. J. Ralph, minister of St. Mark's Church, Shelton, appointed chaplain of the New Model Prison at Pentonville. Rev. Joseph Birch, formerly of High Holyland, to the incumbency of Brighouse, York. Rev. C. T. Wilson, appointed a curate of Liverpool. Rev. A. S. Thelwall, to the ministry of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. Rev. W. T. Hobson, curate of Trowell cum Cossall, to the livings of Strelley with Bilboro'. Rev. Mr. Eyre, late curate of Calne, to the living of Bury St. Edmunds. Rev. T. Phillips, to the vicarage of Toller Fratum cum Wynfield Eagle, Dorset. Rev. G. U. Moncrieff, curate of Wallasey, to the rectory of Tattenhall, Cheshire. Rev. Jos. Mason, to the curacy of Great Malvern, Worcestershire. Rev. J. H. La Mothe, curate of St. Paul's, Preston, Lancashire, to the vicarage of Lezayre, Isle of Man. Rev. T. Watkins, to the vicarage of Crickadarn, Brecon. Rev. J. Moore, to the perpetual curacy of St. Bartholomew, Lancashire. Rev. William Hodgson, perpetual curate of Whitewell, Lancashire, to the incumbency of Brathay, near Ambleside. Rev. H. Cesar H. Hawkins, to the perpetual curacy of Chilton-super-Polden-cum-Edington, Somerset. Rev. T. Waite, to be chaplain of Giltspur-street Compter. Rev. B. J. Armstrong, to the vicarage of Caowle, Lincolnshire.

The late Dean of Westminster was a native of Ashburton in Devon, where his father was a respectable tradesman. He was educated at the grammar-school there, and having taken up his degrees, accepted a small curacy in the neighbourhood. He afterwards made the continental tour as tutor to a nobleman's son about the time of the French revolution. On his return he was appointed to the vicarage of Croydon, which he held for some years, and then he married a lady nearly related to the Baring family, and was soon honoured with the preferment of a Prebendary at Westminster, which in the end led to his appointment as Dean. Dr. Ireland, Canning, Gifford, and George Ellis, were the principal writers in the *Anti-Jacobin*. Dr. Ireland has left no descendants, his nearest relatives being a nephew and four nces, the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Searle.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

DONCASTER RACES.—MONDAY.

The Doncaster races of 1841 were remarkable not less for the poverty-stricken character of the sport than for the energetic measures resorted to for the purpose of restoring them to something like their original excellence. Several meetings and conferences were held with this view, and their results appeared to justify the inference that in the adoption of a new and more vigorous system the municipal authorities and their patrons had taken the only effective means of obtaining their object. The corporation consented to resign the entire control of the races to a committee of noblemen and gentlemen belonging to the Doncaster club, and to place at their disposal the sum of £1000, to be applied towards the promotion of sport. The committee turned this power to excellent account. The Great Yorkshire Handicap, and the Five Hundred Sovereigns Stakes, were its immediate fruits, and they were followed by some judicious alterations in the conditions of the Cup for the following (the present) year, and the St. Leger for 1843. The committee did not confine their attention to the stakes; the Earl of Chesterfield and the late Duke of Cleveland cheerfully accepted the stewardship; Mr. Clark, "Chief Justice of the Turf," received the appointment vacated by Mr. W. Lockwood; Mr. T. Perren, of Newmarket, that of starter; and on the death of Mr. J. Lockwood, shortly after, Mr. Martin that of Clerk of the Course. The paying and receiving of the stakes was intrusted to Messrs. Weatherby. The same determination to keep pace with the times was conspicuous in the minor arrangements. The judge's chair, for the first time, was removed to a position that enabled him to take a correct view of the horses as they passed the post; viz., only fourteen inches above the ground, instead of six feet six inches; additional rails were placed near the sides of the enclosure in front of the stand, within which policemen were stationed, to prevent the fraudulent transfer of tickets from those within to those without—a plan that has been systematically and most extensively practised at Doncaster and Goodwood for many years. A strong body of the police were placed under the orders of Mr. Etches, successor to the late Mr. Tymms and Mr. Leadbitter. The telegraph, wanting, however, the late improvements, was made available for the accommodation of the company, and the usual measures taken for the preservation of order and the prevention of accidents on the course. To fill up the evening, the theatre is opened, under Mr. Terman's management, with Mrs. Waylett, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. Wright, and Mr. A. Lee, as "stars;" and Weipert's band is engaged for the balls. The new betting-rooms are opened as usual, and the subscriptions up to this morning had considerably exceeded those received up to the same period in 1841. Under these flattering auspices the races commenced this afternoon with the Yorkshire Handicap, as a welcome substitute for the now obsolete Fitzwilliam Stakes, spoilt solely by the nomination of Mr. Orde's celebrated mare, Bee s-Wing.

The first race on the card was—

The Champagne Stakes for two-yr. olds.	
Mr. Blakelock's British Yeoman (Templeman)	1
Lord Maidstone's The Caster	2
Lord Westminster's Maria Day	3
Lord Sligo's Winter	4
Mr. Ramsay's Lady Skipsey	5

Won in a canter.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap.	
Sir C. Monk's Brother to Garland (Ebdale)	1
Hon. T. O. Powlett's Disclosure	2
Mr. Robertson's Little Wonder	3
The following were not placed:—Charles XII., Galar, Retriever, Tubalcain, Pagan, Thirak, William le Gros, Paragon, Devil among the Tailors, f. by Langar out of Mermaid, and Iliona. Won cleverly.	

The Queen's Plate was won in a canter by Moss Trooper (Lye), beating Jack Sheppard, Woldsman, and the Yorkshire Lady.

The Produce Stakes—Lara walked over.

TUESDAY.

Two-year old Produce Stakes of 100 sovs. each. Mr. Clarke's Ameine (walked over).

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each for three-year-olds.	
Mr. Bowes's The Lady of Silverkeld Well	1
Mr. Mostyn's c. by Bay Middleton, Her Highness	2
The Great St. Leger of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. (133 Subs.)	
Lord Eglinton's f. Blue Bonnet, by Touchstone (Lye)	1
General Yate's Seahorse (Chapple)	2

The following also started:—Attila (Scott), Eboracum (Heseltine), Master Thomas (Holmes), Rosalind Rogers, Policy (F. Butler), Fireway (Jaques), Cattonite (J. Day), Priscilla Tomboy (Oats), Aristotle (Templeman), Scalteen (Calloway), Happy-go-Lucky (Bradley), Marion (Cartwright), Cabrera (W. Noble), Pharmacopoeia (Nat), and Ballinkee (Robinson).

Won easy by a length.

Priscilla Tomboy was third and Fireway fourth, Attila nowhere.

THE RACE.—About a quarter past three fifteen out of the seventeen that started had taken their preliminary canter; some minutes after the other two, Attila and Master Thomas made their appearance in company, took a short gallop, and joined in the customary parade from the grand stand to the starting-post. After one slight failure, an effective start was accomplished, and the race commenced, Attila taking the lead at a strong pace, followed by Scalteen and Eboracum—Marion, Priscilla Tomboy, Fireway, Happy-go-Lucky, and several others treading on their heels, with every other horse in the race closely laid up, except Ballinkee, Seahorse, and Cattonite. Marion receded from the front rank in a few strides, and Priscilla Tomboy, finding the speed too much for her, was fain to keep company with Seahorse and Cattonite in the rear. In rising the hill Scalteen was passed by Eboracum, who neared the favourite at the mile post, and forced the running so effectually that at the Red House it was evident even from the stand that Attila was in difficulty. In making the bend this was placed beyond all doubt, and "The favourite is beaten" was heard from all parts of the course. Eboracum and Scalteen retired with him, and the running was taken up by Fireway. Blue Bonnet, who had been in the ruck up to the Red House, showed in front immediately after with Priscilla Tomboy, and at the two-mile post they were close up with him, Blue Bonnet lying on his left close to the rails, and Priscilla Tomboy on his right; Cabrera was in their wake, and Seahorse, who had been most conspicuously in the rear to the turn, having passed the beaten horses rapidly, was lying in his track at the distance. About 200 yards from home Blue Bonnet wrested the lead from Fireway, was never after caught, and won very easily by a length. Priscilla Tomboy went past Fireway at the stand, but was herself challenged by Seahorse a few strides from the chair, and beaten by half a length. Fireway turned jady before he reached home, began kicking, and was a bad fourth; Ballinkee made a waiting race of it, and, by an effort at the last, ran his compatriot Fireway to a length. Cabrera was some lengths behind, and was followed in by a crowd of horses, at the head of which, we understand, were Attila, Pharmacopoeia, Policy, &c. Cattonite looked in bad condition, and ran as bad as he looked. He was beaten off in the first fifty yards. The race was run in three minutes eighteen seconds. Value of the stakes, £3600. Lord Eglinton, we believe, wins about £5000, and his trainer, Dawson (the owner of Neil, the winner of the Oaks), and friends, a much larger sum.

The Cleveland Handicap of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared, with 60 sovs. added; the second receives £30. One mile. (25 subs., 13 of whom declared.)

Mr. Walker's Billingham Lass, 4 yrs., 7st. (Bumby)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 4 yrs., 8st. 4lb.	2
Lord Kelburn's c. by Retainer, 3 yrs., 5st. 10lb.	3

Billingham Lass made all the running to the distance; and, after a slashing race home with the Knight, won by head.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 50 added. Mile and a half. (3 subs.)

Colonel Cradock's Pagan (Templeman)	1
Mr. Gascoigne's Jack Sheppard	2

WEDNESDAY.

The Doncaster Stakes.

Master Thomas (walked over).

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs. each. (8 subs.)

Mr. Ramsay's Cabrera (W. Noble)	1
Lord Westminster's Auckland	2
Mr. Goodman's Rover (broke down)	3

Won in a canter.

The Selling Stakes were won by General Sharpe's Lara, beating Tubalcain, the Biddy, and Slipshod.

The Municipal Stakes, of 500 sovs. each.

Colonel Anson's Napier (Nat)	1
Lord Eglinton's Aristides	2
Mr. Wreford's Monimia colt	3

The cup.—5 to 4 on Beeswing. Seahorse is declared not to start.

THURSDAY.

The Gascoigne Stakes were won by Attila, who walked over for them.

The Artful Dodger walked over for the Three-Year Stakes of 300 sovs. each.

The Two-Year-Old Stakes were won by A British Yeoman, beating Maria Day, The Era, and nine others.

The Gold Cup was won—(in a canter!)—by Beeswing, beating Charles the Twelfth, 2nd;—The Shadow, 3rd; and Attila, 4th.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

PRESTON ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

These sessions, for the trial of the principal rioters in the late disturbances at Blackburn and the neighbourhood, were held on Monday morning. T. B. Addison, Esq., the recorder of the town, officiated as chairman; and on the bench were Colonel Austen, T. M. Lowndes, Esq., W. Bailey, Esq., and several other county magistrates.

The first prisoners indicted were John King, John Harwood, John Lord, Joseph Johnson, George Pilkington, and James Grimshaw, for a riot at Blackburn, on Monday, the 15th of August last. It appeared from the evidence, which was very conclusive against the prisoners, that an attack was made upon several mills in the town on the forenoon of that day, and that the mob succeeded in turning the hands of many of the principal establishments out of work. The prisoners were proved to be the most active of a large assemblage, who were all armed with bludgeons of a most formidable description. They were arrested by a strong body of special constables, aided by the military, and offered considerable resistance. Johnson and King pleaded guilty.—Mr. J. Addison, the recorder of Clithero, and Mr. Ingham conducted the prosecution, and the four remaining prisoners were defended by Mr. Wigham.—The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.—Lord, Pilkington, and Grimshaw, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Kirkdale gaol; How and King, who pleaded guilty, to six months' imprisonment; and Johnson, for three months in the House of Correction in this town.

Wm. Proctor, Wm. Hutchinson, Abraham Rogers, Wm. Smalley, Roger Walsh, and Squire Hutchinson, were next indicted for participating in the riot at Blackburn on the same day. These prisoners headed the attack on the mills of Messrs. Eccles, at five o'clock in the afternoon, outside of which they violently assaulted and knocked down Mr. Montague Fielden, a county magistrate, whilst engaged in reading the Riot Act. Rogers was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, as was Proctor, for the assault on Mr. Fielden; Smalley and Hutchinson for three months; and Walsh and Wm. Hutchinson for two months.

John Wilkinson and Joseph Rawlinson were next indicted for a riot at Blackburn on the same day. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Wm. Rawlinson, Richard Holden, Ann Yates, Jane Catterall, James Hurst, James Driscoll, Wm. Hodson, and Joseph Yates, were indicted for having, on the 15th of August, turned several persons out of employment at Blackburn, and assaulting two of the police constables in the execution of their duty. Holden, Yates, and Hurst pleaded guilty. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. J.

Addison and Mr. Walmsley, and the prisoners were undefended. The two women were very active in heading an attack upon a coach which was conveying several prisoners to the barracks; and the male prisoners, particularly Rawlinson, made use of very violent language, stimulating the mob to acts of violence. The prisoners were found guilty—the two females being sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle; Yates and Hurst to six months' imprisonment at Rochdale; Rawlinson, who received a good character from several respectable persons, and who was proved to have received a wound in the head at the last "Preston Guild," which caused him to be insane when under the influence of drink, to six months' imprisonment; Driscoll to four, and Holden to two months.

Benjamin Wainscoat, Wm. Cook, Harry Thompson, James Barker, and John Hanson, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with coming riotously in a crowd from Accrington to Blackburn, where they violently assaulted the Yeomanry on duty by pelting them with brickbats from behind a hedge. Barker was sentenced to four months' imprisonment; Hanson, Wainscoat, and Cook, to two months; and Thompson to one month's imprisonment at the House of Correction in this town.

Robert Hartley, a man well dressed, and in a superior situation of life, Ratcliffe Ingham, Wm. Breemand, Ratcliffe Hoyle, and Riley Catterall, were indicted for riotously assembling and endeavouring to enter into Blackburn, on the 16th of August, when they were intercepted by the military and police. The prisoners all pleaded guilty; and Ingham, who flourished a bludgeon over the heads of the police, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the other prisoners to two months' each.

The Recorder, in addressing the jury, took occasion to remark that the results of the trials at the present and preceding sessions had shown that the parties engaged at the recent riots did not belong to the poorest classes of society. They were generally persons in good employment, who should have been content with the wages which they received, but who had, in a great many instances, subscribed towards Trades' Unions. They had aggravated greatly the distresses under which the working classes laboured, and they would always be the sufferers from such illegal combinations.



POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Frederick Shackelford, who was some time ago charged with having, with several others, defrauded tradespeople of goods of considerable value, and James Gosbell, who stands charged with having conspired, with others, to defraud the same tradespeople, but who was bailed to appear on Saturday, were brought up for final examination, Mr. Goddard, the solicitor for the prosecution, was in attendance. The evidence adduced in these cases was particularly important as regards the conspiracy. Thomas Harris stated that he resided at Maidstone, and that he went into the service of Beaumont (between whom and Shackelford, it will be recollected, a connexion for the purpose of defrauding shopkeepers was upon the first examination established) as porter, about the middle of June last. The shop had been opened in Week-street, in the linen-draper line the day before. Beaumont was there himself, and also a person of the name of Charles Sydney Smith, and a man named James Gosbell. There was likewise a person of the name of Robert Beaumont present, who was represented to be Beaumont's father. All these three persons acted as shopmen to Beaumont. There was very little stock in the shop when witness first went thither, and he was there till the shop was closed by Robert Beaumont, and during all that time only one parcel of goods came in, and that was a lot of flannels and other drapery goods. There was very little custom to the shop in consequence of people coming repeatedly for goods which they could not be supplied with. There were no silks nor velvets. The whole stock of shawls appeared to be only four, which were hanging up in the shop. After the shop had been open about a fortnight, Beaumont and Smith left it. That was on the Monday morning, and they did not return again till about ten o'clock on the following Saturday night, when Shackelford was with them. Witness closed the shop soon after eleven, and left them all in the house, with Robert Beaumont and Gosbell. Upon inquiring at what time he should open the shop on Monday morning, Gosbell told him he would not be wanted until nine o'clock. When witness went to the shop on Monday morning he found it open, and he believed Shackelford and Smith were gone away, for he did not see them. Beaumont was there, as was R. Beaumont, who told him he was not wanted just then, and witness went away, but returned again between twelve and one. When he returned he believed Beaumont had left the house, and he did not see Beaumont till the following Saturday night, when that person came back again accompanied by Smith. They stayed about half-an-hour, and then went away together, and neither of them had returned since. The shop was kept open by Robert Beaumont and Gosbell till Wednesday, the 10th of August, when witness closed it in the evening, and Robert Beaumont said he would not have it opened any more, and told witness to get a cart next morning, as the goods should be removed. Witness acted accordingly, and helped Robert Beaumont to remove the stock and furniture to a house in York-place. The furniture was very trifling, and the whole of the stock removed appeared to be worth about £60. He had noticed that the stock in the shop had been diminished each time after Beaumont and Smith came down to Maidstone and went back again. Parcels which had been on the shelves disappeared, and the shop looked more naked.—William Kimbrell said he had been a pot-boy at the Bull and Mouth tap, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, for about six months previous to the middle of July last, when he went to take a situation at the Great Western Railway. During the time he was at the Bull and Mouth, the prisoner and several other persons, amongst whose names were those of Beaumont and Smith, used to frequent the parlour. They came in repeatedly, nearly every day, inquiring for each other. He had several times seen brown-paper parcels brought there by porters, and taken into the parlour and opened by the party present. There were silk handkerchiefs, velvet scarfs, shawls, and other goods. They used to sort them out; and witness had seen Smith pay the rest money. He could not speak positively as to having seen Smith pay money to the prisoners, but the payment used to be general all round. Gosbell, Smith, and Beaumont used to take away the parcels, which were brought in cabs, and sometimes they used to send them away. They told witness the goods were to go to a public-house in Barbican; at other times, to a public-house in Fleet; but he never took away any himself. His mistress suspected the party to be swindlers, and at length forbade them the house; but they continued to call as long as he remained in the place.—Mr. Goddard having stated that the evidence was complete against the prisoners, the Lord Mayor said they stood committed for trial; Shackelford for having defrauded the several parties who prosecuted, and Gosbell for having conspired with several others to defraud them. His Lordship said the offence was bailable, and Gosbell's bail was accepted. Shackelford was committed to Newgate in default of bail.—The following is a statement of the different firms which have been robbed by the gang of rascals:—Mr. Patey, perfumer, Lombard-street, of goods to the amount of £58 4s. 5d. This tradesman succeeded in recovering another parcel which he had sent to the conspirators. Messrs. Welsh, Gregory, and Cubitt, of goods to the amount of £57 0s. 2d. Mr. Mumford, silk-warehouseman, Milk-street, of goods to the amount of £55 8s. 2d. Messrs. Smart, Milk-street, of goods to the amount of £96 9s. 5d. Messrs. Ridge, Melburn, and Jones, of goods to the amount of about £174. Mr. H. W. Ingram, Addle-street, of goods to the amount of £106 3s. 6d. Mr. George Frederick Minton, of goods to the amount of £165 5s.—It was stated that a number of tradesmen declined to come forward, under the impression



that the prosecutions by the above firms would be sufficient to answer the purposes of the plundered.—The bail required for each of the prisoners was two sureties in £200 each, and themselves in £200 each.

**GUILDHALL.**—*Mr. Henry Bulpit*, a clerk in the Post-office Money-Order department, attended before Sir George Carroll, to answer the complaint of Mary Bowley, the wife of a retired licensed victualler, lodging in Draper's-place, Burton-crescent.—*Mr. Peacock*, the solicitor to the Post-office, attended to watch the case.—*Mrs. Bowley* stated that, about two months ago, she drew out £20 from the savings' bank in Montague-street. She was paid in new sovereigns, one being of King William's coinage, and the rest of Queen Victoria. Having occasion to remit £2 to her husband, who is a patient in Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary, she went to the Post-office on Thursday to obtain an order. Not having been there before, she waited to see three gentlemen make payments. She was then the only person remaining at that window; and the clerk having looked about and ascertained that she was the only person waiting, left the window without attending to her. After an absence of ten minutes, he returned to his seat. While he was absent, she had placed her money, two new sovereigns and a new shilling, on the window, keeping her hand over it. She took it off when he returned. He picked up the money, and again went away out of her sight for three minutes. He came back and said, "Two sovereigns you want to send?" looking at her. She replied, "Yes, sir." Another clerk came and looked at her, and the defendant laughed. She then suspected something was wrong, and a third clerk came and looked at her. The defendant said nothing more to her: but a constable and a clerk came round to her, and took her to the office of *Mr. Peacock*, the Solicitor. The defendant then produced a medal, gilt, of the size of a sovereign, and having the Queen's head on one side, and a man on horseback on the other; such as men sell in the streets at a penny each, as sovereigns sold for a wager, and said that she had attempted to pass that as a sovereign. He produced an old sovereign of George IV., and an old shilling, as the other money she had tendered, when, in fact, all the money she had offered was quite new. She declared that both the sovereigns she had tendered were Queen Victoria's. *Mr. Peacock* asked him if this was not the second case? He said "Yes." *Mr. Peacock* asked if the other was not a woman, and the defendant replied, "Yes." She stated where she had received the money, and that she had eight more new sovereigns at home, in the paper from which she took the two. Her address was taken, and, after hearing her statement, *Mr. Peacock* said she might go. She returned with the eight new sovereigns, and showed them to *Mr. Peacock*, and told him she should seek redress for the sovereign which had been changed, when her husband returned. She kept her money locked in a teacaddy, and carried her key about with her. She frequently looked in the paper to see if her money was safe, as she sometimes went out to work, and placed the caddy in her landlord's care, not that she had the least doubt of his integrity.—The defendant, in reply to this statement, said he took the shilling, sovereign, and counterfeit from the complainant. Without having first looked at it, he weighed the counterfeit, and seeing it was very light, he called the attention of *Mr. Court*, his fellow-clerk, to the fact. He then looked at it, and seeing it was counterfeit, he took it to the president, and left it in his hands. He afterwards went to *Mr. Peacock's* office to state the circumstances.—*Sir George Carroll*, after devoting an hour to the inquiry, said that a young man receiving £500 a-day would, if badly disposed, have so many opportunities of fraud, that he would not, like the defendant, have escaped imputation till now. On the other hand, the story told by the complainant was consistent in all its parts, and corroborated by the production of the rest of the new sovereigns. In the absence of more positive evidence, however, he was unwilling to give a more decided opinion; but he trusted that, in future, the money taken at the window would be tested in the view of the public, and so prevent such mistakes for the future.—The case was then dismissed.

**BOW-STREET.**—*James Samuel Brown*, clerk at the General Post-office, was finally brought up and examined upon the charge of forging money orders. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

**FOREIGN SWINDLERS.**—On Wednesday a foreigner, who stated that he was the "Baron" *Kame*, and that he was a German, was brought before *Mr. Twyford* by Superintendent *Pearce*, of the A division, on a charge of stealing two gold rings set with brilliants, and a pearl pin, valued at £30, the property of *Mrs. Charlotte Johnson*, a widow lady, residing at No. 2, Palace-place, Whitehall.—*Mrs. Johnson* stated, that on Tuesday, the 30th of August, the prisoner called at her house, and desired to look at some apartments which she had to let. After looking over the apartments, he approved of them, and said he wished, before engaging them, to show them to a friend. He called again the following day without his friend, and agreed to pay witness £20 per month for the apartments. Witness then asked for his card, when he apologised for not having one with him; but he produced what appeared to her to be a bank bill, on which was the name of "Baron Aiwle Köller," which he stated was his title. He added that the bill was for £450, and that he would get it cashed, and pay her £20 in advance. In the course of conversation, he said he had seen Lord Forester, who knew her late husband. On hearing this, she felt sure he was a gentleman. On Thursday he called again, while witness was in the parlour, taking off her bonnet after a walk. He was shown up stairs, where witness soon joined him (leaving her jewel-case on the table in the parlour). When she entered the drawing-room, she found him examining a liqueur-case which lay on the table. He expressed his admiration of it, and witness then remarked that she wanted to dispose of it. He said he was sorry he did not know that before, as he might have found a purchaser for it in the morning. He then said, "I think I shall become a purchaser myself; what will you take for it?" To which witness said, she would not take less than £20, which he promised to give when Lord Forester had cashed his bill. They then came down stairs together; and on entering the parlour, the prisoner observed the jewel-case on the table, and immediately went towards it, and admired the contents very much. He took up the two rings and the pin in question, which had belonged to witness's husband, and asked her if she wished to dispose of them, saying that he thought, if Lord Forester saw them, he would become a purchaser. Witness at first did not like to part with them, but, after a lengthened conversation, her scruples were overcome, and the prisoner persuaded her to allow him to take the property away, for the purpose, as he alleged, of showing it to Lord Forester. He promised to come in the evening, and bring Lord Forester with him; but he came alone, stating that Lord Forester could not come, and he had come himself, fearing witness might be uneasy about her property. He seemed in a great bustle, and proposed that witness should accompany him to a club-house in St. James's-square, when he would pay her the money in advance for her apartments, and also for the liqueur-case. On witness asking for the rings, the prisoner said he should see Lord Forester at the club, when he would get his answer. They then proceeded to the square, where the prisoner desired witness to wait till he returned. He then left her, and, as she thought, entered the Wyndham Club-house. She waited about an hour for him, but he did not return, and she then went home. She had not seen the prisoner from that day until he was taken into custody.—Constable Thornton, of the Detective Force, here produced the rings, which he had found pledged at a pawnbroker's in Oxford-street.—*Mr. Twyford*, after refusing to accept bail, ordered the prisoner to be remanded.

A young female, very elegantly attired, who gave the name of *Madame Louise le Grange*, alias *Mirabelle*, was next placed at the bar by Superintendent *Pearce*, charged with stealing four diamond rings, value £100, the property of *Mr. John Metcalfe*, a jeweller, in Pall-mall.—The Superintendent said that, on receiving information of the robbery, he traced the prisoner to Dublin, where he apprehended her; and, as he had reason to suspect that she was concerned with the last prisoner, and others not in custody, in committing several robberies in town, it would be necessary to remand her, to give time for further inquiries.—*Mr. Twyford* said he would first hear sufficient of the case to enable him to form a judgment of it.—*Mr. Metcalfe* said, that about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th ult., the prisoner drove up to his door in a splendid carriage, and requested to be shown some diamond rings, which was done, but she did not ap-

prove of any of them, and stated that "the Count" wanted some of a very elegant description, being about to make a present to a lady who was to be married on the following day. Witness upon this requested her address, promising most faithfully to execute the order in the course of the day. She then wrote, "Countess Noailles, 39, Albany-street, Regent's-park," directing the rings to be sent there, which witness did, and the prisoner coming again at six o'clock, he told her the articles had by that time arrived at her house.—*Mr. R. Nash* said he had been requested by the prosecutor to take a quantity of rings to 39, Albany-street, and on arriving found that the countess had not returned home. The landlady requested he would step in till the countess arrived, and presently the prisoner drove up. Witness then proceeded to execute his commission, the prisoner frequently apologising for the absence of the countess. She went up stairs, saying she wanted to speak to her friend, and on her return, having looked at the rings, one of which she pretended to be much pleased with, she requested to be allowed to show it to her friend up stairs. There was a heavy walking overhead during her absence, to make it appear that two persons were in the room, and after she brought back the ring, she replaced the same with the rest, and at length persuaded witness to allow her to take the four rings in question. Witness acceded, and after a short time had elapsed, the landlady entered, and asked if witness had done with the lady, and then he discovered that she had left the house. Witness never saw her till she was in custody. The prisoner declined saying anything, and she was remanded to the same day as the other prisoner.

**MARLBOROUGH-STREET.**—On Tuesday *Mr. John Webb*, a tradesman, carrying on an extensive business as a hosier and outfitter, No. 422, Strand, was brought before *Mr. Maltby*, charged with the following felonies:—*William Henry Adams*, porter at Jones's auction-rooms, Leicester-street, said he knew *Mr. Webb* as a frequenter of the rooms in the character of buyer and seller. This morning the prisoner came into the rooms, and looked over some property for sale. Witness saw him go towards a glass case, lift up the cover, and take out a necklace. The prisoner then went towards a portfolio of prints, and soon afterwards he put the necklace into his pocket. Afterwards witness saw the prisoner go behind a screen and take an alabaster bird and some other articles, with which he walked out of the room. Witness followed; but as soon as he got into Leicester-square he lost sight of the prisoner, in consequence of his running off. Witness met the prisoner in St. Martin's-lane, and taxed him with having robbed the rooms. The prisoner merely replied it was a fine morning. Witness said he was sorry to see a person of his respectability in such a situation. The prisoner said he had only taken the things to look at them, and that they were always returnable. Witness having met a policeman, gave the prisoner into custody, and the prisoner was taken to the station-house. On searching him, a necklace, a marble bird, two China figures, a taper-stand, a bottle and glass, &c., worth together about 10s., were found. These articles were part of the property in the sale-room, for which *Mr. Jones*, the auctioneer, was responsible.—A communication was made to the bench, which caused a doubt as to the prisoner's sanity. A person, said to be in the employ of the prisoner, made some statements which, if correct, would afford ground for the belief that the prisoner at times laboured under an aberration of intellect. Before the prisoner was sent off in the van, a clerk from Messrs. Machin and Debenham's auction-rooms came to the Court, and said that the prisoner was a frequenter of the rooms, and occasionally exhibited so much eccentricity in bidding, that his offers were sometimes refused. That very morning he had been at the rooms to inspect the goods, and after he had left a person from his house had brought back two billiard balls which he had taken away. *Mr. Webb* came again shortly afterwards, and he was seen to pocket four more balls. He was charged with the act, and the balls were restored.—*Mr. Maltby* said he could do nothing under such circumstances but recommend the friends of the prisoner to lay all these particulars before the Judge when the prisoner appeared to take his trial.—Upon a further examination on Wednesday, it was determined to give *Mr. Webb* into the custody of his friends, a decided case of insanity being made out.

**WORSHIP-STREET.**—On Tuesday, *John Henry Morgan*, who it was stated had formerly held the situation of Commissioner of Police at Glasgow, was finally examined before *Mr. Broughton*, the sitting magistrate, upon various charges of fraud and forgery.—The prisoner already stood committed upon a charge of defrauding *Mr. M'Carthy*, of the Angel Tavern, City-road, of 3*l.* by means of a fictitious check upon the London and Westminster Bank, and upon another charge of obtaining 12*l.* from *Mr. Waldron*, of the Ten Bells, Spitalfields, to whom he uttered a fictitious check for that amount upon the same bank. The evidence was also completed for his committal upon a charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange for 13*l.* 10*s.*, drawn by himself, and purporting to be the acceptance of *Mr. Hart*, landlord of the King's Arms, public-house, Bishopsgate-street. Upon the bill he had obtained 16*l.* in cash, and wine to the amount of 4*l.* 10*s.* from a *Mr. Renwick*, who stated himself to be a wine-merchant. *Mr. Hart* attended, and proved the forged acceptance, and upon this charge also the prisoner was committed.—The prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial upon four distinct indictments.—*Isaac Morgan*, his father, was also committed to Newgate upon the charge taken at the first examination of uttering a forged check upon the London and Westminster Bank to *Mrs. Foote*, landlady of the Tippling Philosopher, Liquorpond-street.

#### CORONERS' INQUESTS.

**SUICIDE OF A SILK-BROKER.**—An inquest was held before *Mr. Higgs*, on Saturday evening last, at the Halfway House, Kensington-road, on the body of *Mr. George Colebatch*, aged 25, of No. 1, Upper Gore, Kensington. *Mr. Edgar Barker* said he was a surgeon, in partnership with *Mr. Loder*, of No. 140, Edgware-road. About six months ago *Mr. Loder* attended the deceased, then suffering from insanity, and under his treatment he recovered so far as to be able to attend to his business of silk-broker in the City. Witness attended him about four months ago. The deceased's mother called upon witness on the Friday morning preceding, and said that her son had attempted to destroy himself. Witness returned with her in the gig, and found the deceased insensible in bed, and bleeding from the wound of a pistol ball in the right ear. The pistol was lying by his side. Witness rendered him all the assistance he could, and then despatched a messenger to the private lunatic asylum of *Mr. Finch*, whose patient he had formerly been, for an attendant. He soon came, but in two hours excessive hemorrhage from the wound arose, and he died a few minutes after it commenced. The pistol was small, and, as the charge was not heavy, the ball did not go through the head, but lodged in the centre of the brain. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

Last week an investigation took place before *Mr. Higgs*, touching the death of *Mrs. Mary Goodman*, aged 42 years, who was found drowned in the cistern of her house, No. 26, St. James's-street. From the evidence of several witnesses it appeared that the deceased had been housekeeper to *Lady Jane Howard*. That from her savings she took the house in question, and sublet it to several lodgers; and that she had confided a sum of money to a foreigner who rented the shop, that he might pay her landlord, but that he deceived her, and left the country with the money. Verdict, "Temporary aberration of mind."

**A CHILD KILLED BY ITS SISTER.**—On Tuesday an inquisition was held before *Mr. Wakley*, on the body of *Eliza Chadwick*, aged three years, the daughter of a stonemason, residing at No. 25, Ashby-street, St. Pancras. It appeared, about two months since, *Ann Chadwick*, a little girl aged nine years, was playing with her sister, and in the act of swinging her round she let go of her hands, and she fell on the kerb-stone and fractured her skull. She expired on Tuesday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

**SINGULAR DELUSIONS OF A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.**—An inquest was held on Tuesday by *Mr. Wakley*, at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of *Mr. John Taylor*, who resided at No. 60, William-street, Regent's-park, and who was a professor of music. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had for some time past laboured under the delusion that everybody was his enemy, and that fifty or sixty persons were in the habit of meeting in adjoining rooms, endeavouring to injure him by slander. On Friday night the deceased was found upon his bed in an insensible state, and it was ascertained that

he had purchased between eight and ten drachms of laudanum at *Mr. Burke's*, in William-street, which he had swallowed. A letter, addressed to "the coroner," in the handwriting of the deceased, was discovered in his room; the following is a copy:—"My persecutors and slanderers have at length succeeded in urging me to commit this most horrid offence. My blood must fall on their heads. God is witness as to the facts I now state. I care not, for their words against Deity cannot fail. Verdict, 'Deceased destroyed himself while labouring under delusions.'"

**FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Angel public-house, Rotherhithe, before *Mr. Carter*, the coroner for Surrey, on the body of *Captain Joseph Paul*, the master of the Eden, of North Shields, who was drowned on Tuesday the 6th inst., by a boat in which he was coming in collision with the Waterman steamer, No. 2, while going down the river, off Globe-stairs, Rotherhithe. After hearing a good deal of somewhat conflicting evidence, the jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 260*l.* on the steamer, and recommended that the laws which regulate the speed of steam-boats in the port of London, which have been much infringed upon, should be in future duly enforced.

On Wednesday *Mr. Carter* held an inquest at the Angel Tavern, Rotherhithe, respecting the death of *Mary Ann Osborne*, aged 29, who committed suicide on Wednesday week by throwing herself over Waterloo-bridge. It appeared that deceased was a married woman, but owing to the bad usage of her husband had left him for five years past, since which time she had led a very abandoned life. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of *Henry Manby*, a licensed victualler. It appeared from the evidence of the witnesses that the deceased was a widower, and had been so for the last seven years. His wife was interred at the Kensall-green Cemetery, which the deceased had since been much in the habit of frequenting for the purpose of visiting her tomb. The deceased's wife and daughter had both committed suicide. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

**DISCOVERY OF A SUPPOSED ROMAN VILLA.**—Considerable excavations having been lately made in a field called Cheshunt Field, nearly opposite to *Mr. Woodward's* house, on the Maldon road from Colchester, and a quarter of a mile from the Leather Bottle, in Laxden parish, the foundations of a building, supposed to be a Roman villa, have been laid bare: the extent is of such magnitude, that it is questioned if the remains of any Roman villa in this kingdom are of equal extent. Numerous coins have been thrown up during the excavations; amongst these, a "Titus," 2*d.*, brass—reverse, "Judea Capta;" "Helena," 3*d.*, brass; and a "Carac-sius," 3*d.*, brass, in fine preservation, struck upon the treaty made by that usurper with *Diocletianus* and *Maximianus*. The fragments thrown up are mostly of Roman antiquity.—*Ipswich Express*.

**THE HARVEST.**—Reports of the harvest are satisfactory. In Essex and along the east coast the quantity of corn gathered in is said to be immense. In the central counties the harvest is finished, and the yield is in many places enormous. Reaping proceeds well in Scotland; and in Ireland the produce is large, and of good quality. The accounts from the corn countries of Europe and from America are similar. All tell of abundance.—*Ipswich Express*.

A proposition has been made and a public meeting convened to invite Prince Albert to a public entertainment on a splendid scale.

A report is very prevalent in this city, and also in the neighbouring town of Newcastle, that it is the intention of the Queen and Prince Albert to return home from Scotland by land; and it is even said that her Majesty has promised to honour Lady Ravensworth with a visit to Ravensworth Castle, *en passant*. *Sir Robert Peel* is expected to visit the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, on his return from Edinburgh.—*Durham Advertiser*.

**UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN IN NEWCASTLE.**—A meeting of unemployed workmen was held at Newcastle on Friday, to consider the best means of carrying out the system of emigration to Buenos Ayres. The Chartists, however, broke in upon the harmony of the meeting; and a resolution was passed, that workmen would do better in England if they could only obtain their political rights.

**DEATH OF AN ELEPHANT.**—A fine animal, which has been great object of attraction to thousands during the summer, at the Bristol Zoological Gardens, died suddenly on Saturday week, at the gardens. It was found that the cause of death was a rupture of the heart. He was the property of *Mr. Batty*, the celebrated equestrian, and was valued at £300; he was about nine years old.—*Bath Chronicle*.

**SUICIDE IN THE ST. KATHARINE'S DOCK.**—On Wednesday morning, at the early hour of three o'clock, the lock men on duty at the St. Katharine's Dock entrance, heard a splash in the water, close to the bridge, and a woman was seen in the lock struggling. The drags were immediately procured and thrown in, but not before the woman had disappeared. In less than five minutes the woman was recovered and taken into the house on the pier-head, and while some were knocking at the adjoining public-houses for admittance, others were despatched for medical assistance; but no surgeons would leave their homes, nor could an entrance be obtained or any aid be procured at the houses of public entertainment. There were 22 feet of water in the lock when deceased threw herself in. The following description may lead to her identification:—Age about 20, dark hair, fair complexion, dressed in a light-coloured chintz cotton gown, white straw bonnet, with coloured ribbons, black leather and cloth boots, brown shawl, and red necklace.

**ACCIDENT TO A CHYMICAL LECTURER.**—On Friday week an accident occurred to *Dr. Ryan*, of the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, while experimenting on some explosive compounds. Experiments of a dangerous nature, or involving any risk of explosion, being strictly prohibited within the precincts of the Polytechnic Institution, the explosive mixture was prepared and experimented upon in front of *Dr. Ryan's* house, Thornhill-park, Islington, great care having been taken to remove all risk of injury to any person or property. The first portion of matter exploded in a satisfactory manner, but a second portion being submitted to the test, failed; upon this *Dr. Ryan*, imagining that some part of the process had gone wrong, approached the mixture for the purpose of putting the apparatus to rights, when the mixture exploded, and he was struck by a large weight upon the arm, which laid him prostrate, and he remained insensible for many minutes. Upon examination, it was found that *Dr. Ryan's* left arm was badly fractured above the wrist. No serious results are apprehended, and *Dr. Ryan* has since resumed his popular lectures at the Polytechnic Institution. It is a matter of congratulation that *Dr. Ryan* has escaped so well, as his loss would be a severe one to science in the metropolis.

**ACCIDENT IN SHOOTING.**—On Monday morning last *Robert Atkins*, a gardener in the employ of *Mr. C. W. Dawson*, of Edgware, came by his death in a most afflicting manner. *Mr. Dawson*, jun., accompanied by the deceased, was engaged in shooting rabbits in the vicinity of Edgware, and having laid his gun on the ground for a few minutes, was in the act of taking it up again when the contents were accidentally discharged, and unfortunately inflicted a dreadful wound high up on the inner part of the thigh of the deceased, who was standing at the time within a couple of yards of *Mr. Dawson*. Assistance was immediately procured, but all efforts to preserve life proved ineffectual, and the poor man expired in 20 hours after the infliction of the injury.



## POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XIII.



SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, F.R.S.

Sir Frederick Pollock was born in London, in the year 1783. He was educated at St. Paul's School, whence he was removed in October 1803, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the distinction of being in the first class at every college examination; and in 1806, was senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman, the first and second wrangler being each bracketed alone. In the following year, he was elected a Fellow of the same college, and became Commissary of the University in 1824, an office which he held till 1835.

He was called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1807, from which period he pursued his profession of the law with much ardour, and with distinguished success. Sir Frederick Pollock went the Northern circuit, and after twenty years of severe study and eminent practice, he was raised to the rank of King's counsel. In 1831, he was appointed a commissioner for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the courts of common law.

He was returned for the borough of Huntingdon in 1831, and is now Attorney-General for the second time. In the latter end of 1834, when Sir Robert Peel was recalled from Italy, the office of Attorney-General devolved upon Sir Frederick Pollock; and the Premier of that day might have looked in vain for one whose character and qualifications fitted him better to fill that important and dignified position. He of course resigned with the Conservatives in 1835, his Attorney-generalship having been distinguished by no remarkable event; though, if an emergency of danger or of difficulty had presented itself, the bar of England possessed amongst its eminent members few upon whom more reliance could be placed. Sir Frederick Pollock had been previously Attorney-General for the county Palatine of Lancaster, to which he was appointed by Lord Holland, at that time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir Frederick Pollock is not a frequent speaker in Parliament, but when he has addressed the House, his speeches have been characterised by superior ability. Those on the Russian Dutch Loan, Law Reform, and the Bankruptcy Bill, may be particularly instanced as displaying a thorough knowledge of the questions at issue, and that clear & distinct perception of all the points they involved, which is so eminently conspicuous in his addresses to the jury in his capacity of an advocate. In 1836 he was the nominee of the Conservative party, on the select committee appointed on the 16th of February in that year, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the Carlisle county election, between Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Vigors, and Mr. Raphael.

Sir Frederick Pollock has been twice married: his first wife was Frances, the daughter of H. Rivers, Esq., of Spring Gardens, by whom he had eleven children, now living; she died in 1827. He again married in 1834, Sarah, daughter of Captain Lanslow, by whom he has three children.

Sir Frederick is the younger brother of David Pollock, Esq., Queen's Counsel, Recorder of Maidstone, and an elder brother of Major-General George Pollock, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Sept. 14, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—You must not be surprised at any extravagance in dress which the caprice of fashion may shortly dictate to

her votaries. The French, who must have a sentiment and a pretension in all they do, have lately got into a notion of dressing themselves according to *siècles*.

Prepare your fair patronesses then for dresses à la Marie Antoinette, that is of the colours and shapes worn by that royal prisoner; and expect also, for we have them here already, *fichées* and *bonnets à la Charlotte Corday*. The drawing I send you, the *bonnet Antoinette*, will surprise many a country milliner by the curious and novel fashion of its crown. The French ladies say that these bonnets have a *grâce ravissante*, but I think a little time will be requisite to reconcile so great an alteration and such a singular top-knot to the more slowgoing and less historical taste of our English fashionables. Thus you see, Mr. Editor, there is to be a sentiment, and I hope a moral, in dress as well as in flowers, and the language of the eyes, so long supposed to be the interpreter of female intentions, is soon to be superseded by the language of the petticoat. The peculiar novelty of the dress in the figure before you is the curious style in which it is trimmed with *tabs* of the same stuff descending down the corsage, tapering slightly at the waist, and again spreading slightly in breadth to the bottom of the dress, [which] is of a dark *sad* coloured satin or satinette. The sleeves are composed of three rows of *tabs* placed over each other and bound down at the ends; these three rows extend to the point of the elbow, whence the sleeve is plain to the wrist, where it terminates in another row of *tabs*. The ruffles and gloves of a primrose colour take off something of the darkness of the whole costume, which is further enlivened by a double collar of lace, and a light coloured cachmere scarf, richly embroidered in gay colours at the ends.

As fashions for children are somewhat rare in English homes, though here our young masters and misses have their own fashions, and dress according to *siècles*, I send you the latest mode for boys of fashion; a round coat, like your Chesterfields, Taglionis, or Yorks, I know not what you gentlemen call them, made of brown velvet, with a double row of buttons of silk or velvet in the same colour down the front, and braided all round at the bottom. The shirt sleeves have lace ruffles or edging; and this dress with white trousers strapped under boots of the *pedicrine oudinot*, with a jaunty cap and tassel of purple velvet, will make a young gentleman a complete child of fashion, according to the latest Parisian authorities.

JULIE.

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP MAGNET.—Accounts from Sweden state that the above vessel had been raised from the bottom of Malmo Roads, by means of a diving apparatus invented by Count de Wenkerheing. Her masts, sails, and rigging are stated to be in good condition. In the hold were discovered three skeletons, and the body of a man in nearly a perfect state of preservation. The Magnet (built of oak) mounting eighteen guns, foundered in the above roads in the year 1809, thus making [the time of her lying under water a period of thirty-three years.

CARRIER PIGEON.—A few days since a fine pigeon flew into a room at Mr. Stevens's house, Bond-street, Brighton. Stevens secured the bird, and upon examination found some printing in the Dutch language, under the wings; that mode having been adopted instead of tying any paper to the bird, leaving it unnumbered. The storm caused the bird to lose its way. The pigeon is still in the possession of Mr. Stevens.

We have received, with feelings of regret, intelligence of the death of Hénin, the intrepid sailor of Boulogne, who it will be remembered, so nobly risked his life in attempting to save the unfortunate female convicts shipwrecked in the Amphitrite. The *Progrès du pas de Calais* states that it was in attempting to bring to perfection an idea that he had formed for saving the lives of his fellow-creatures that this ornament to the marine of France met with his untimely end.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—At Mark Lane, on Monday, an unusually small quantity of English wheat was brought forward; the trade, in consequence, was very firm, and the prices rose from 2s to 4s per quarter, and the whole of the parcels were disposed of. Although the supply of foreign was large, that article was in fair demand, at an enhancement of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Since the above day the inquiry has ruled active, and, in some few instances, the rates have again risen 1s. per quarter. In barley and malt not much business has been passing; but the value of oats, beans, and peas has been maintained without difficulty. Both town and country made flour has advanced 1s. per 280lbs.

Wheat.—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 44s 4s 47s; fine, 48s 50s 55s; old, 47s 49s 52s 60s; White, new, 47s 49s 50s; fine, 54s to 60s; superfine, new, 60s 64s 00s 00s; Talavera, 55s 56s 57s; old, 56s 57s 58s; Foreign, free, 40s 44s 46s; fine, 48s 50s 54s; superfine, 55s 56s 62s.

Rye.—New, 35s 37s.

Barley.—Grinding, 24s 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 28s 29s; fine, 29s 30s; Distilling, 22s 27s.

Oats.—Feed, English, 18s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potato, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 00s; Scotch, feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potato, 24s 25s; fine, 25s 26s; Irish, feed, white, 14s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s; fine, 20s 21s; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 6d; Barley, 27s 2d; Oats, 18s 6d; Rye, 29s 4d; Beans, 33s 5d; Peas, 33s 6d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 56s 0d; Barley, 27s 3d; Oats, 19s 4d; Rye, 32s 9d; Beans, 33s 9d; Peas, 33s 4d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 16s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 7s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Wool.—This week the imports of wool have amounted to about 1600 packages. The public sales have been fairly attended by buyers, and the prices realised have been about equal to those noted at the previous public sales. By private contract, little is doing.

Hops.—The supply of new hops on sale in the Borough market is large, still the demand is steady, but at low prices. Kent pockets sell at £5 10s to £6 6s; Sussex ditto, £4 10s to £5 8s per cwt. The duty is still valued at £150,000.

Coal.—New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Old Tanfield, 13s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 18s; Belmont, 18s 9d; Braddyl's Hetton, 20s; Lambton, 19s 9d; Stewart's, 20s; Killoe, 19s 9d; Walls End Tecs, 19s 6d; West Hetton, 18s; West Tecs, 17s per ton. Ships arrived, 125.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow Hay, 65s to 100s; New ditto, 00s to 00s; New Clover Hay, 00s to 00s; Old ditto, 100s to 120s; Oat Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 38 to 42s per load.

## PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Butter.—Fresh butter, 13s 0d to 14s 0d per doz lb; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d; Irish butter: Cork, 80s to 83s; Waterford 80s to 86s; Clonmel, 75s to 80s; Belfast, 76s to 84s.—Fine Dutch, 92s to 110s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 58s to 79s; Derby, plain, 50s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 60s to 66s; Wiltshire, double, 49s to 62s; ditto, thin, 41s to 52s; Somerset, 60s to 70s.

Tea.—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8½d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9d per lb. Sugar, per cwt.—Barbados, 62s to 66s 6d; St. Lucia, 59s to 66s 0d; Refined, 78s 0d to 79s 6d.

Coffee, per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 138s. Cocoa, per cwt.—West India, 36s to 40s.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; Pork, 4s 2d to 5s 0d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 4s 10d. The supplies offering in these markets having somewhat fallen off, the demand for them has ruled steady, at, in some cases, higher quotations.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock,	India Stock	pm
3 per Cent Red.,	Ditto Bonds	pm
3 per Cent Cons. 93½	Ditto Old Annuities,	
3½ per Cent Red.,	Ditto New Annuities,	
New 3½ per Cent. 101	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 49 pm	
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500l., 51 pm	
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 51 pm	
Jan. 1860,	Bank Stock for Account,	
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.,	
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Opg., 93½	

## SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p),	London and Blackwall (— p),
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p),	London and Birmingham (100p), 183
Great Western Railway (65 p),	Ditto Thirds (32 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 60	Ditto New Shares (3 p),
Ditto Fifth (12 p),	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 33½	(£41 6s. 10d. p), 58



## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 30.—1st Dragoons: Lieut.-General Sir A. B. Clifton, K.C.B., from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Lord Vivian, deceased.—11th Light Dragoons: Lieut.-General C. M. Lord Greenock, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Sir A. B. Clifton, appointed to the 1st Dragoons.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 7.—MEMORANDUM.—The commissions of Second Capt. Townsend and Lieut. Hawkins, Royal Artillery, are dated the 10th August, 1842, instead of 22nd August, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 23rd ult.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—J. E. BREERBOHM and W. E. SLAUGHTER, Fenchurch-street, merchants. T. CAIRNCROSS, Sunderland, ship-builder.

BANKRUPTS.—J. RICHMOND, Lime-street, City, merchant. C. STANLEY, Newport, Salop, money-scrivener. W. D. WHEELER, Birmingham, scrivener. W. WALFORD, Great Winchester-street, merchant. LUCY WAGSTAFF, Worsborough-bridge, Yorkshire, licensed-victualler. S. SYMONDS, sen., and S. SYMONDS, jun., Basinghall-street, woollen-factors.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 30, 1842, is 36s 4½d. per cwt., exclusive of the duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 10.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. James Veitch to the charge of the church and parish of St. Cuthbert, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. David Dickson.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 12.—Notice is hereby given, that the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade have appointed Frederick Beckford Long, Esq., registrar, and the Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon, chief clerk and deputy registrar, under the provisions of the Act, intitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the copyright of designs for or naming articles of manufacture."

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dorset.—Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia: Lieutenant and Adjutant George Wyatt to be Captain.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Oxford.—1st or Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: The Hon. Henry George Spencer to be Cornet, vice Pickering, promoted.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the Act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85.—Zion Chapel, Maidstone. W. N. Ottaway, superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENTS.—H. PAXN, of Liverpool, master mariner and merchant, J. REID, formerly of St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, chemist.

BANKRUPTS.—J. SIMMONS, of Longwick, Buckinghamshire, corn-dealer and cattle dealer. T. HUTCHINSON, late of the Dover-road, Surrey, linen-draper, then or since of 26, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, carrying on business at 159, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, as a sugar refiner and capillaire manufacturer, and now a prisoner in the Whitecross-street prison. T. GOOCH, of 5, Dalston-terrace West (near Kingsland-gate), and of 215, Whitechapel-road, Middlesex, timber-merchant. W. HUSKISSON, of Birmingham, linen-draper. M. DUNCAN, of Newport, Monmouthshire, linen-draper. J. BROOKS, of Liverpool, hotel-keeper. G. JELLICOE, of Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster. D. HOLT, of Manchester, broker. R. BULL, of Birmingham, common brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. MUNRO, of Inverness, shipwright. G. SCOTT, of Glasgow, cabinet-maker. A. SHORTREDE, of Edinburgh, printer.

## BIRTHS.

In Portland-place, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, of a son.—On the 8th inst., at Florence, the wife of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Tuscany, of a daughter.—On the 14th, Mrs. Charles H. Offley, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, of a son.—At Clapham-common, on the 12th inst., the lady of E. G. Oelrichs, Esq., of a daughter.—At Plasgwyn, county Anglesey, Lady Vivian, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Free Town, Sierra Leone, Captain Thomas Smales, 3rd West India Regiment, to Clara, daughter of his Excellency Colonel McDonald, Governor of the colony.—At Tralee, the Hon. John Tuckett, late 90th Light Infantry, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Henry Blennerhassett, Esq., of Tralee.—At Dundee, the Rev. James Carment, Minister of Comrie, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Maxwell, Esq.—At Marylebone, John Jackson, Esq., of Lodge-place, St. John's Wood, to Catherine, daughter of the late James Thompson, Esq., of Paris.—At Gestingthorpe, Essex, Alfred Westmacott, Esq., late of Edinburgh, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Barington Syer, vicar of Gestingthorpe.—At Edinburgh, Richard Hawley Evans, of London, to Jessie, daughter of the late Alexander Burns, Esq., of Leith.—At Blukling, in Norfolk, the Hon. Charles Henry Cast, of the Royal Horse Guards, second son of Earl Brownlow, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Ronald George Macdonald, Esq., Chief of Clanranald, and granddaughter of the late Earl of Mount Edgumbe.—At Brompton, the Rev. William Marsh, Vicar of Ashburton, Devon, to Sarah, daughter of the late William Cockayne, Esq., of Derby.—At Bowdon, near Altrincham, Cheshire, Sarah, daughter of the late Pym Denton, Esq., of Whittringham, and niece to Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., to Edward Wilkinson, Esq., of Gledhow Wood, near Leeds; and Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Pym Denton, Esq., to the Rev. J. A. Wanton, of Hull.—At Apsley, Beds, A. W. Crouch, Esq., of Ridgmont, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Rev. T. H. Gathrop, Rector of Marston, Beds.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Godfrey Astell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, son of William Astell, Esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire, to Louisa, daughter of Major-General Wynyard.—At Cheltenham, Henry Crookenden, Esq., to Julia, daughter of Rear-Admiral Salusbury Davenport, of Bramhall Hall.—At Mickleham Church, E. H. Parry, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Warneford.—Sir Samuel Stirling, Bart., of Glorat, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Major Robert Berrie, of Torphin.—At Bryanstone-square, Frederick Deacon, Esq., of Bridgewater, to Katherine, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Charlton, vicar of Felmingham.

## DEATHS.

At Munich, Edward Lockwood Percival, Esq., of Lambourne, Essex.—At Orchard Wyndham, Catherine, wife of the Rev. W. C. Thompson, rector of Blackborough, Devon.—At Dorking, aged 66, Susanna, widow of the Rev. George Feachen, late vicar of that parish.—Captain Edward Hay (killed in action at the retreat from Cabul to Jellalabad), 35th Bengal N.I., son of John Hay, Esq., of Edinburgh.—At Bermuda, after a short illness, Capt. F. M. Fraser, 20th Regt.—At Gibraltar, after a residence of upwards of 64 years, 45 of which were spent in the service of Government, John Davidson, Esq., Clerk in Charge of the Naval Department, aged 65.—At Biddleston Hall, Northumberland, Elena, daughter of the late Walter Selby, Esq.—At Hertford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Anne Sparrow, thirty-five years mistress of the girls' school of Christ's Hospital, from which she retired in 1826.—At Abingdon, Berks, Mr. John Kent, one of the magistrates of that borough.—Captain Cullen, of the Leirmit Militia, brother of Lieut.-Col. Cullen, of the same regt.—In his 70th year, Mr. Richard Farrell, for many years proprietor of the "Waterford Mirror" newspaper.—At Bathgate, Scotland, Alexander Finlay, Esq., late provost.—At Hiracombe, Devon, Captain John Rude, R.N., aged 71.—At Cove, county Cork, Sophia, daughter of the late Major Armstrong, and sister to the late Sir R. Lynche Brosse, Bart.—Aged 99 years, at St. James's Barton, Ann, widow of Dr. Rolfe, sen., of the Bristol Dispensary.—At Tamworth, Staffordshire, at the age of 102 years and 6 months, Jane, widow of Mr. James Tubney, of Polesworth, Warwickshire.—In Blandford-square, Mary, widow of Colonel Clarke, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, aged 71.—At Greenwich, in his 80th year, Mr. John Calton, late of Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.—At Bramham, aged 28, Arthur, youngest son of the late Bev. W. Legard, and grandson of Sir Digby Legard, Bart., of Ganton, Yorkshire.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer & Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, September 17, 1842.